THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
E. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....3 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (311 issues)...$6 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET, containing all the CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS and GENERAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, LITERARY and VALUABLE READING MATTER, ARE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,).....$1 00
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00
The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be departed from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1864. NO. 218.

The Daily Commercial.

Late General Intelligence.

James W. Andrews, the ringleader of the New York riots in July last, has been convicted, and sentenced to Sing-Sing for three years. He denied inciting to riot, but admitted his rebel sympathies.

Owing to divisions among the Chiefs, the treaty for the surrender of certain lands in Kansas, by the Sioux Indians, has failed.

Late Military Intelligence.

According to Secretary Stanton's bulletin, dated May 24th, giving intelligence from Gen. Grant's headquarters the night previous, our army had crossed the North Anna in pursuit of Lee. In pursuing, the 5th and 6th corps had a number of sharp fights, in which we were successful. Hancock carried the rebel intrenchments, with great slaughter to the enemy, while our losses were inconsiderable. At latest advices, Hancock, Burnside and Warren were pushing forward after the enemy, beyond the North Anna, and Lee was falling back on Richmond. It is reported that in the advance of our army we have captured hundreds of prisoners; also, official rebel papers stating that boys of fifteen years had been called out in Richmond. General Sheridan, the Secretary says, was at Dunkirk, and would be at Wilford Tuesday night.

From General Burnside's Corps we learn that the colored troops, in the attack on our extreme right wing on the night of the 19th, fought with great valor, and drove the enemy repeatedly.

The accounts published yesterday from Gen. Sherman have reference to the Buzzard Roost battle, on the 16th, which were published a week ago. The latest news we have had from Gen. Sherman was up to Saturday evening, when he was preparing to move forward in the morning.

Major General Hunter has assumed command of the Department of West Virginia, with headquarters in the field.

A letter from Fredericksburg, dated yesterday, May 24th, says a number of ambulances under a flag of truce have gone to Chancellorsville to gather in such of our wounded as were lost in the Wilderness. The guerrillas in that neighborhood continue their depredations.

Buckeye for the Union.

OHIO FOR MR. LINCOLN.

Men and Money Raised.

PATRIOTIC RESOLVES.

COLUMBUS, May 25.

The State Convention was largely attended, and enthusiastic and harmonious. All the counties were represented but two. Colonel T. R. Stanley, of Vinton, was President, and one Vice President from each Congressional District, Secretary, and Lieut. Governor Cushing, and one Assistant Secretary for each Supreme District.

NOMINATIONS.

Judge, full term, Luther Day, of Portage county, by acclamation. The rules were suspended, and Mr. Wilson, of Clarke county, was declared the nominee for the short term; Horace Wilder, by acclamation, for vacancy by resignation. On motion of Judge Johnson, Wm. Henry Jewett, of Hamilton, was nominated for Secretary of State; Col. William Richardson, of Monroe, for Attorney General; Col. Moses Bratby, of Auburn, Controller of the Treasury; Phillip Hersing, of Auglaize, for member Board Public Works, long term; Jos. Moore, present incumbent, for vacancy.

Senatal Electors—John P. Belvehn, of Brown county, John A. Bingham, of Harrison county.

Delegates, W. King, Ex-Governors Dennison and Tod, of Columbus, Delano, and C. V. Dorsey. Alternates, J. T. Shryock, of Zanesville; G. B. Lenter, of Cleveland; L. L. Wooster, of Huron county, and James Loudon, of Brown county.

The resolutions passed renew pledges to sustain the Government with men and money; to suppress the rebellion; recommends the renomination of Abraham Lincoln by the National Convention; congratulates the country on the success of arms; returns thanks to the Army and Navy; pledges the support of the Ohio Union men to the measures of administration of Abraham Lincoln, and approves the amendment to the Constitution to make all States free.

Illinois State Convention.

Full State Ticket Nominated.

Mr. Lincoln's Administration Indorsed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 25.

The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day and made the following nominations: Gen. Richard Oglesby for Governor, Wm. Bross, of Chicago for Lieut. Governor, S. Lyldale, of St. Clair, Sec'y. of State, J. N. Haynhil, of Alexander, for Auditor, Jas. Shoteridge, of Kane, for Treasurer, Newton Bateman for Superintendent Public Instruction. R. W. Moulton was nominated for Congressman at large.

The Resolutions approve the acts of the Administration in resisting, by all the force known to civilized war, the destroy ers of the National Union; cordially endorse the President's Emancipation Proclamation as a legitimate war measure; urge that the use of the negroes as soldiers is warranted by the usages of civilized war; express the opinion that the acts of the Government have been, in the main, highly conducive to the suppression of the present rebellion, and cordially declare if Abraham Lincoln receives the nomination of the Baltimore Convention that they will give him their most earnest support.

Missouri Radical Convention.

State Officers Nominated.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 25.

The Radical Union State Convention organized this morning, with Col. W. R. Pennock, of Buchanan, as President. Four hundred and fifteen delegates were present, representing eighty-four counties. The following nominations have been unanimously made: For Governor, Thos. C. Fletcher, of Iron county; Lieut.-Governor, Geo. Smith, of Caldwell; Secretary of State, Francis Peabody, of Buchanan. The Convention is still in session, and expect to complete the ticket to-night.

BOSTON ANNIVERSARIES.

BOSTON, May 25.

The Anniversary meetings are well attended and the proceedings generally interesting. Rev. O. C. Frothington of New York, and Rev. Dr. Elliott from St. Louis, were among the principal speakers at the Unitarian festival last evening.

XXVIIIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, May 25.

SENATE.—Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the bill to provide for the taking of a census in 1865.

A message was received from the House announcing its non-concurrence in the Senate's amendment to the Bank bill.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate adhered to their amendment, and a Committee of Conference was ordered to be appointed by the Chair to meet that of the House.

A motion of Mr. LANE, of Kansas, to have the oath administered to Mr. Fisnback, as Senator from Arkansas, was debated at some length by Mr. Lane in favor and Mr. Howard in opposition, without coming to any conclusion.

The internal revenue bill was then taken up.

Mr. HARRIS offered an amendment to the Finance Committee's amendment, the effect of which is to make the tax on beer, ale, porter, &c, in barrels, $1 25 for 31 gallons. Adopted.

HOUSE.—The House passed the joint resolution that the undistributed portion of books and documents purchased by each House previous to the 37th Congress, and now in deposite in the Department of the Interior and elsewhere, be distributed to the present members and delegates in Congress, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, the said books to be distributed as equally as possible in number and value.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., made a report from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing to the Army bill respecting the pay of colored troops, the main point of the report being to fulfill the promise to those who entered the service prior to January last, on the assurance that they should receive full pay. The House rejected the report, 25 against 121, and ask another Committee of Conference.

Mr. SCHENCK reported a bill authorizing the President to take measures to construct a railroad from the valley of the Ohio to East Tennessee. Consideration fixed for next Wednesday.

The Speaker laid before the House the reply of President Lincoln to the resolution adopted yesterday, enclosing the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Mr. Dayton against the invasion of Mexico by France.

Mr. Seward says it is practically an executive question; that it does not belong to Congress to take action in the premises, and that while the President receives the unanimous declaration of the House with the profound respect to which it is entitled, he directs Mr. Dayton to inform the French Government that he does not intend to depart from our heretofore announced policy regarding the French occupation.

FROM GEN. GRANT.

His Masterly Strategy.

ARMY IN CONTINUOUS LINE.

Lee Out-Generaled.

DIRECT TO RICHMOND.

Grant Choses His Own Route.

WILL GO IN HIS OWN TIME.

LEE BEYOND THE SOUTH ANNA.

GRANT IN PURSUIT.

Reported Flight of Jeff Davis.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial:

WASHINGTON, May 25.

Your correspondent with the army of the Potomac sends the following, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, near Bethel Church, four miles west of Bowling Green, May 23d, 7 A. M.:

The movement by the enemy's left, alluded to in my last dispatch, has been fully executed. General Hancock's corps, by a forced march of twenty-four miles, made with great alacrity and good order, reached Bowling Green about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and pushing immediately six miles further south to Milford, secured the bridge across the Mattapony at that point, took up a strong position, entrenched himself in it without delay, and has held it undisturbed since.

The Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Corps continued in their position on the south bank of the Ny river, before Spottsylvania Court House, until about the time the Second had made Bowling Green, the Second Corps thus being separated a whole day's march from the main body of the army, but the enemy was completely deceived, and the well planned movement carried out as intended.

All day yesterday and night before, the Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Corps followed in the wake of the Second, and last evening the army was again united in a continuous line, Gen. Warren holding the right; Wright and Burnside the centre, and Hancock the left. A few of Warren's guns were heard this afternoon, but no report of the appearance of the enemy in force has come in from any part of the front up he present hour.

In the course of to-day their counter movements are expected to be developed. There is every indication that Lee has been outgeneraled. The flanking marches of the last two days form the finest movement of this campaign. It entirely turns the enemy's formidable position in front of Spottsylvania, places the army south of the Mattapony without a battle, and gives us command of a good and direct route to Richmond, being that originally fixed upon by General Grant, and for the control of which all the fighting of the last two weeks was done.

The army will continue its march to-day. Gen. Grant has no thought of a race with Lee for Richmond, but is making a deliberate advance, ready and prepared at any moment to win his way to the rebel capital by another great battle. The army is now in a well settled and improved country. There is good forage and excellent pasture. The headquarters to-night are just forty-six miles from Richmond.

Another Dispatche.

A special Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that the *Republican* has issued an extra, announcing the retreat of Lee over the South Anna, supposed to the defenses of Richmond, and that Grant is rapidly pursuing. Also, that Jeff Davis has fled from Richmond.

FROM GEN. BUTLER.

Great Battle by Moonlight Saturday Night on James River.

REPULSE OF BEAUREGARD.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF REBELS.

Butler Master of the Position.

Beauregard Badly Cut Up.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 25.

Lieut. Commanding Lowry, of the navy, left Gen. Butler's headquarters, on the James river, on Sunday morning, and arrived in Washington on Tuesday. He states that Beauregard made a desperate assault upon Gen. Butler's centre, commanded by Gen. Gillmore, on Saturday night, by moonlight. Deep ravines protect the works in front of Gen. Butler's right and left; hence the attack was made exclusively on the centre. Beauregard led the assaulting column in person. His force altogether numbered at least forty thousand men, and they were all massed and thrown into this fight.

Commander Lowry describes the attack as the most impetuous and promising for a time in the series of charges made, that could be imagined. The rebels yelled as they came up like wild men. Gilmore kept his batteries silent until the enemy, massed, was within the best possible distance and range, when the word was given, and the death-dealing cannon opened along our whole centre.

In an instant the rebel shooting ceased; the defiant column advanced no longer. Nothing but a skeleton was left of it to reel and stagger back. Beauregard rallied new men to the breach, and again and again Gilmore hurled the defiant traitors back. The battle lasted two hours, closing about midnight, and was probably one of the most desperate conflicts for the time it occupied, and the number of men engaged, that has occurred during this war.

There is little doubt that Beauregard was reinforced for this occasion with the hope of overpowering Gen. Butler. Instead of doing so, however, *he was most gallantly and completely repulsed with terrific slaughter.*

During the battle the gunboats on the James and Appomattox rivers shelled the enemy, doing great execution.

Gen. Butler was commanding in person during the entire battle, and at times very much exposed.

The position occupied by Gen. Butler's forces on a neck of land formed by the course of the two rivers, is impregnable. It is sure death and defeat to any force, however formidable, that may attempt to take it.

Our loss, on Saturday night, was comparatively slight, as we were behind rifle works, but the enemy's loss must have been very large, from the fact that they concentrated upon the centre, in masses, *and were not fired upon until near enough to be mowed down with certainty.*

Commander Lowry says he saw the enemy's ranks completely swept away, one after the other.

The whole affair is a complete success on the part of Gen. Butler, and has proved awfully expensive to Beauregard.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 24—4 P. M.

The steamer Thomas Powell, Gen. Butler's dispatch boat, has just arrived, and reports everything has been quiet since last fighting since last Saturday night, when from the last accounts the enemy received a severe punishment for their attempted night surprise. *They buried their dead under a flag of truce.*

Capt. Geo. Emerson, of the 67th Ohio, was shot through the body, and died last night on the hospital transport.

Thirty-four hundred men have been brought down the James river since the army first landed.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 24.

An arrival from the James River reports everything quiet. There had been no fighting or skirmishing since Saturday night.

5 P. M.—This morning Gen. Gilmore went out on a reconnoissance, and at 3:30 a. m. met the enemy in some force, and after an engagement of an hour and a half, he completely routed them. Our loss is very slight. It is reported that nearly half of Beauregard's forces left him yesterday, and marched towards Richmond, probably to reinforce Lee. The rebels have made nine attacks on our entrenchments, and have been repulsed each time.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, May 25.

General Butler has two or three Western regiments in his command, one of which is the 39th Illinois. In the last fight, at Drury's Bluff, the regiment lost every field officer and one hundred and twenty-three men. Of lost seventy more men in the same attack of last Friday. Colonel Osborne is shot through the right arm, and is on his way home. Lieut.-Colonel Mann was unwell, and has been off duty for a week. Major Linton is shot seriously in the side; Adjutant Walker is mortally wounded, and since dead; Captain Phillips is wounded, and in the hands of the enemy; Captain Wheeler has a flesh wound in the face; Captain Wightman wounded, since dead. The regiment has been complimented by General Butler for gallantry.

FROM WASHINGTON.

BET ON GRANT.

DISPOSITION OF GENERALS.

The Three Hundred Dollar Clause.

THE NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN

No More National Banks.

FRANCE AND UNITED STATES.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

RED RIVER HERO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

The President received, shortly after the battles of the Wilderness, a dispatch from San Francisco, requesting him to inform Gen. Grant that the writer had bet ten thousand dollars in gold that Grant would capture Richmond within forty-five days from the date of those battles.

About our Generals.

Brigadier-Generals Gibbons and Dodge were to-day nominated Major-Generals of Volunteers. Major-General Oglesby has resigned, and Major-General Buell has been mustered out. Gen Oglesby has tendered his resignation three times, and it is accepted now for the purpose of making a vacancy for Gen. Dodge. Gen. Buell was mustered out for refusing to accept a command under Gen. Canby.

The $300 Clause.

The Senate Military Committee to-day reported back Morgan's bill to abolish the three hundred dollar clause of the enrolment act, with an amendment restoring the clause of the old law requiring a draft to be made for fifty per cent in addition to the quotas called for, and another extending the time within which notice may be served on drafted men.

The Naval Court Martial.

The court-martial upon Surgeon General Hammond resulted in his conviction. The findings will probably soon be made public. It is said that the evidence already taken by the court-martial now engaged in Norfolk in the trial of Savage, Scofield, and other naval contractors, discloses an incredible amount of fraud, corruption and bribery in the furnishing of naval supplies.

Dr. Hammond was arraigned on the following charges: of corruptly, fraudulently and unlawfully purchasing medical stores and supplies, and falsehood.

No More Applications for Banks.

It is hoped that no more applications for authority to bank under the present law will be made to the Comptroller of the Currency, and no more bonds forwarded until the new National Currency bill, now pending in a Committee of Conference, shall have become a law. It makes radical changes in the mode of procedure.

The Senate will hereafter hold night sessions till the bill is finished.

The Conference Committee on the banking bill is Kernan, Foster, and Johnson of the Senate, and Hooper and Washburne (of Illinois,) and Mallory, of the House.

The Internal Tax Bill.

The Senate has disposed of seventy-seven sections of the tax bill. All the amendments of the Finance Committee to sections considered to-day were adopted, except that relative to tax on beer, &c. The House taxed it $1 per barrell the Committee recommend $1 50. The Senate fixed it at $1 25. It is understood, however, the question is left open for further consideration. There was a two hours discussion upon the whisky bill. The Committee's amendments fixing the amount of tax were finally informally agreed to, with the understanding that the subject will be settled when the section is reached to stock on hand.

Secretary Seward's Doctrine Again.

The correspondence between Secretary Seward and Minister Dayton, shows that immediately after the passage of the France Mexican Joint resolution by the House, Mr. Seward hastened to assure the French Government that it meant nothing, and that this explanation was entirely unsatisfactory to the French Minister of foreign affairs, and who had before its reception, asked Mr. Dayton whether it meant peace or war.

At the close of his letter, dated the 21st, Mr. Seward states that Minister Corwin is at Havana, on his way home, under leave of absence granted last August.

The Pay of the Military.

The House by a decisive vote of one hundred and twenty-one yeas to twenty-five nays disagreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill, and insisted on its amendments. The bill as reported from the conference made a distinction between colored troops heretofore enlisted, who had been promised the same pay as white men under the authority of the Secretary of War, and those to whom no such promise had been made, the latter to receive only ten dollars per month.

The discussion as well as the vote shows the House to be more strongly in favor of giving colored troops whenever enlisted the same pay as white troops, than it was when the question was last considered. Thad. Stevens urged the justice of this course, and even Wadsworth, of Kentucky, said that while he should vote against employing negro troops at all, he was in favor, if they were employed, of paying them the same as other troops.

Mr. Garfield supported the report. Mr. Stevens, having made the motion for a new committee, will of course be its chairman.

The bill for the construction of a military railroad from the Ohio river to Knoxville is set down for Tuesday next.

The Engineer of the Red River.

Colonel Bailey, who saved the gunboat fleet by constructing a dam across Red River, is a Wisconsin man. He entered the service as Captain of Company D, 4th Wisconsin Volunteers, July 2d, 1861; was promoted May 30, 1861; promoted Lieutenant Colonel, June 15, 1863; promoted Colonel, June 11, 1863, for meritorious conduct on the field and for highly distinguished services before Port Hudson, was mustered in as Colonel of the 4th Wisconsin, after the death of the gallant Colonel Bean, killed in action before Port Hudson. Colonel Bailey has been on the staff of General Franklin since March 2d, 1864, and is now acting Engineer of the 19th Army Corps.

Personal Explanation.

The statement telegraphed from New York that one of your Washington correspondents holds a position in the War Department is as false as the statement that any one of us was concerned in the forgery of the President's proclamation, and as unprincipled as the dissemination of the forged document by the author of the various ill-natured libels upon this office.

LATEST FROM GRANT.

LEE'S HASTY RETREAT.

GRANT IN THE SADDLE.

GRAND CONFLICT AT HAND.

RICHMOND DESERTED.

JEFF DAVIS AND CABINET GONE.

The City a Fortress.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

The *Republican* has an extra which contains the following highly important and glorious intelligence:

I take pleasure in being able to announce that intelligence has reached this city that Lee is falling back from the North Anna, and, as has already been stated, commenced a hasty retreat, and he had reached a point beyond the South Anna river, pursued with great vigor by Major-General Grant; the latter is in the saddle all the time, day and night, directing general movements in person. Unless Lee stops to fight we shall next hear of a grand conflict for Richmond, before or on the works of that capital.

Reports say that Jeff. Davis and his cabinet left Richmond some days ago. There is little doubt that Richmond is pretty well cleared out of its inhabitants, and that it is nothing less than a fortress.

There are still a number of our sick and wounded at Fredericksburg.

Skirmishing and guerrillas occurs daily, but

Very Latest from Grant,

THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY.

REBEL ARMY DISPIRITED.

OUR TRIUMPHAL MARCH

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN

PURSUIT DELAYED BY FATIGUE.

BUTLER'S POSITION.

ATTACKED BY FITZ HUGH LEE,

THE EMEMY REPULSED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

In the battle of Tuesday between North Anna and Little river, we captured 1000 prisoners—chiefly North Carolinians. They appear greatly dispirited, and in this respect differ entirely from those captured near Spottsylvania Court House. They say that the retreat of Gen. Lee's army has greatly impaired its morale. Lee expected our forces to attempt crossing at the lower fords on the North Anna, which he had heavily guarded, hence he was surprised by Warren's appearance at Jericho Ford, five miles northwest of Hanover Junction, and was unable to make any effectual resistance.

It is hardly probable any more news will be received from Grant for two days.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 25, 9 P. M.

The latest dispatches from Grant's headquarters, received by this department, is dated at Mt. Carmel Church, 1 p. m. yesterday. The dispatch says everything is going well. Warren has 400 prisoners, Hancock some 300, and the whole number resulting from yesterdays operations will not fall short of 1000. Warren's loss is not over 300 killed and wounded. The prisoners captured, who are in a great part North Carolinians, are much discouraged, and say that Lee has deceived them.

The pursuit is delayed by the great fatigue of the men, still Hancock and Warren will reach Hanover Junction to-night.

General Butler, in a dispatch dated at headquarters, seven o'clock this morning, reports that "Major General Fitz Hugh Lee lately appeared with infantry and artillery, and made an attack upon my post at Wilson's wharf, on the north side of James river, below Fort Powhattan, which is garrisoned by two regiments and a half troops, brigade General Wild commanding, and was handsomely repulsed.

Before the attack Lee sent a flag, stating that he had force enough to take the place, demanding its surrender, and in case the garrison should surrender they should be turned over to the authorities at Richmond as prisoners of war, but if these propositions were rejected he would not answer for consequences; when he made the attack, Gen. Wild replied: We will try that." Reinforcements were received and the fight was over before they arrived. Our loss is not yet reported. No other reports of military operations have been received by the Department since my telegram of 9:30 last evening. [Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM NEW YORK.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

EXCELSIOR FOR LINCOLN.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 25.

The Union Republican Convention met here to-day.

The following was adopted by acclamation, the Convention rising and cheering heartily:

Resolved, That this Covention, approving the Administration of Abraham Lincoln and his integrity and patriotic efforts to suppress the rebellion which he found in existence upon his inauguration, hereby express its prefence for the renomination for the office of President of the United States.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Delegates to Chicago Convention.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.

The Democratic Union State Convention met at the Court House. Hon. James Guthrie, President, and J. L. Wallace, Secretary. Four delegates at large and two from each Congressional district were appointed to represent Kentucky in the Chicago Convention. Also, resolved, that an electoral ticket be selected on the same basis. In the afternoon session electors and delegates were appointed.

During the session of the Convention Col. Frank Wolford addressed the assembly, eliciting the most enthusiastic applause.

The Convention, at their evening session, were compelled to adjourn without any issues, the result of which has not transpired.

The Republican Convention met at noon at Mozart Hall. Thirty-six counties were represented and delegates from twenty counties were chosen, who were not present. Hon. G. W. Williams was appointed President, and Col. A. G. Hodges, Secretary. Among the prominent speakers were R. J. Breckenridge, S. F. Burtem, Lucien Anderson and Judge Williams. Breckenridge told the Convention in his speech that if he were appointed a delegate he should vote for Lincoln and no one else, and was rapturously applauded.

Allusions to President Lincoln and to the prospect of universal freedom by the speakers, never failed to bring down the house.

Mr. Breckinridge was appointed one of the delegates from the State at large, and two from each Congressional District, to represent the Republicans of Kentucky at the Baltimore Convention.

The Convention passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Union men of Kentucky, in convention assembled are for the preservation and maintenance of the Federal Union against the conspiracies and the destruction of the rebellion without any regard to what there objects may cost. The proceedings of the Convention were harmonious and enthusiastic.

CAMPAIGN MISCELLANY.

THE WOUNDED AT BELLE PLAIN.

The next morning—very early indeed, the sleeping accommodations offering few inducements to people of sybaritic tendencies—the relief agents are almost all started for Fredericksburg, and our small party enter the lists as relief agents on the spot. The scene of yesterday is renewed in all its details, and as the wounded men are borne in, hour after hour, in one long string, the pale and often blood-stained occupant of every stretcher is furnished, according to his needs, by one or other of the party, with crackers, beef-tea, coffee, wine, water or lemonade. The wine and lemonade are given only on the advice of a medical man, and sometimes this consists in the latter case simply, and the other into the unmixed juice of the lemon. But for men exhausted with lying on the battlefield for many hours, sometimes for a day or two, without food or drink, have passed to the operating table and thence to the amputance, the other things may be given, in most instances, in such quantities as they crave. Poor fellows, they clutch at them—but always with a "thank you"—as if they thought they could swallow the basket or bottle along with the contents, but a little nourishing is generally all they have strength to manage. It is best for each one of such a relief party to confine oneself to the distribution of a single article, the cracker or breadcrumbs on the lady's coffee pail, and the coffee lady leaving the beef tea religiously to another. Infinitely more may be done by systematizing, and this is the virtue of specialty. If, when the beef tea is being carried round, some poor fellow shakes his head and imploringly asks for water or stimulant, he must be done by the beef tea, to be kicked over before one gets back, and rush off to spend half an hour in searching for water or stimulant, so depriving a hundred men of what they take or ought to get, for one man something which will probably be furnished him by the allotted water or whisky bearer in three minutes after. One must hurden one's heart and say, with a high and stern tenderness, "Yes, my boy, all right, a lady will be along with some delicious iced water in a minute or two," and he will probably smile and say, "All right, you, sir—all right—I can wait. Say, mister, there's a fellow right across there—that one with his leg off, and his head bound up—he belongs to my company—he hasn't had nothing to eat since the day before yesterday. I guess he'd like some o' that ere stuff. Won't you please give him some?"

But the giving of sustenance is not all the work. One man complains of his head being too low, and his overcoat has to be rolled up—or, failing that, the straw must be made to be gathered up to form a pillow for him. Mattresses and bedding have given out; though the first boat loads sent off were as comfortably provided for as the limits of a general hospital, and the men we are tending are lying on the decks on straw, but this they count luxury after the battle-field and a nubulance.) Another wants a handkerchief, and another a pair of socks. This man's shirt is all torn and bloody, and must be replaced by another. One man complains of the intolerable heat, and some of his clothing must be removed; another is shivering with cold, and more clothing or an extra blanket must be provided for him. Here is one who feels the hand of death upon him, and the head of that one of our party who is tending him is bent down to catch from his white lips his last message to his friends. Five minutes after, the blanket is drawn smoothly over the face, and the quiet of the lately restless limbs show that the weary soldier has fought his last battle and entered into his rest.

"Continually through the day our party has met others engaged in a like work, but all too busy and preoccupied to notice each other, unless to render some necessary act of joint assistance to a suff-rer, till one is met who labored with some of the party at Gettysburg and perhaps elsewhere. He joins us in our rounds, and when at night I ask him if he knows what has been done with the bodies of those I have seen die through the day on the boats and on the wharf, he tells me that he has helped that day to bury—and has read the funeral service over—the bodies of over sixty soldiers. He is, or is going to be, a clergyman.

"We have, thus administering to the poor fellows' needs, traversed the decks and cabins every foot of superfices available for the outstretched or partially recumbent form of a man, of four vessels; and now, for some cause, there is a lull in the arrivals and the turmoil. This gives us time to look at our watches, and to our amazement we find it is five o'clock, instead of eleven or twelve, as we fancied. Thereupon we apprehend it is no wonder we are faint, considering we have been working so hard all day on our six o'clock breakfast of crackers and ham. Assumptions repast of crackers—not indeed the magnificent Boston edible, but a softer and inferior sort—and coffee is forthwith dispensed of, and during the repast we discover that there is a suspension of ambulances and stretchers to allow the passage of some thousands of rebel prisoners from Dixie to the land of the free in Fort Delaware and elsewhere—the freedom of such strongholds being the kind they seem most to appreciate. Pretty soon there marched along under guard, three men dressed in rebel grey, and unarmed. Except for the black feather, cavalier fashion, across the front of the hat, and for three stars on the upturned collar, of one of them, they might have been tailors, so far as dress was concerned, for privates, but these insignia showed the rank of a Brigadier General in the Confederate servive. This was General Stuart, a handsome fellow, some thirty-five years old, I should judge; and who endeavored to conceal his feelings under a jaunty and somewhat defiant manner. His older companion, wrapped up in a grey overcoat, without any insignia of rank visible, and whose grizzly hair showed through sundry rents in the most 'shock ng bad hat" I ever saw, is Major General Johnson, and the third prisoner is his Adjutant General. Being brought to a halt they sit down on some boxes, and Johnson draws from his pocket a copy of the Washington *Morning Chronicle*, and picking out the war news, reads something in a low tone to Stuart, who answers in a nervous undertone. Not placing implicit confidence myself in the war news of most of our newspapers, I fancy they may have discovered some slight mistake, and therefore feel no inclination to resent listening, as none of the crowd around are not so lenient, probably thinking strongly on the subject of Belle Isle and Fort Pillow, and the murmurs increase, until finally a slight whisper of indignation is being offered to the prisoners; but a few stern words from the captain of the guard and the ringing of the bayonets of the latter, soon restores order, and the Generals and Adjutant are marched quietly off to the boat that is to convey them to Fort Delaware or wherever else. In a little while they are followed by a multitude of rebel officers—four hundred in number, it is said—of every rank from colonel to second lieutenant, all bright-looking men, with manly, intelligent faces, though a few cases where the coat collar is turned up, or where one or two more dandyfied than the rest had decorated the lapels of their coats with the insignia. At first I thought they were privates; for, even apart from their dress, they presented, in the mass, little evidence of superiority to the rank and file of our men, as we told the large body of their fellow prisoners of the rank and file who followed them—they came too close together, but generally to look at them—were decidedly inferior to them in all respects. One of them, almost a boy, entered into a political argument with one of his guard, an old, white haired man, who, when he stood by me, embracing the question of slavery, the constitutional right of secession, etc.; and which, notwithstanding my suggestion that the occasion was not favorable for any one avail to settle the differences between the North and the South, they would not have been called upon to fight each other, finally grew general and was quickly suppressed by the party being marched off to their quarters.

"The arrival of the prisoners had brought a new set of claimants on the stores of the Commission—namely, the guard, who, not very hungry men, who had been guarding the prisoners since the evening before, and many of whom had had nothing to eat during that time. Considering that the object of the Commission is like that of quinine, is not only curative, but rather and mainly prophylactic, I dispensed to them crackers according to their needs; but they made no demand of course on the delicacies.

"Meanwhile the rest of the party had renewed on provisions, which were becoming on the leave, and was fast being filled up with fresh arrivals of wounded, their labors of the fore part of the day.....I returned hither with a load-load of wounded, leaving Belle Plain between 10 and 11 P. M. and getting to Washington in the early morning.

"When I left it was quite dark, and after helping my load on board, with a handsome boy who told me he would be 'sev-nteen come next birthday,'—and changing the shirt he had not changed for three weeks, after washing away from a wound in his side the blood that soiled the skin looking so fair and white beneath in contrast to his sunburnt face and neck—I watched for a few minutes the scene spread out before me as I moved forward from the dock. All over the water twinkled the lights from the many vessels, some stationary, and some steaming to and fro, while near up the hill sides gleamed the lights through the canvas of the tents, giving the appearance of a large city illuminated for some festival, the effect being heightened by the blaze and high flickering flames of innumerable camp fires, like so many feux-de-joie. So we steamed up the quiet river, passing by and by the house of the great man who so coldfully won for his national children the rich heritage some of them would now rend asunder; and the moon, struggling every now and then through the clouds which flushed across the sky, took down on the white faces and ghastly wounds of those whom their brothers had struck down. The night was the reposition of the work of the day, and during its weary hours the same wonderful fortitude amid their wounds and sufferings was observable—hardly a groan from one to break the silence from two or three who were delirious; and even as I sat by the driver on the ambulance, which conveyed some of them from the Washington wharf to the hospital to which they were to be taken, I heard only a few moan now and then, as the horses struggled through the pitfalls of the city of magnificent distances.

READING OLD ABE'S PROCLAMATION UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

Brigadier General Morgan informs me of an incident that occurred on his line of operations that is too good to be lost: While his brigade occupied the gap between Oak Knoll and Rocky Face, yesterday, a corporal of Co. I, 60th Illinois, broke from the line and under cover of projected ledges, got up within twenty feet of a squad of rebels on the summit. Taking shelter from the sharp-shooters, he called out:

"I say, rebs, don't you want to hear Old Abe's amnesty proclamation?"

"Yes!" was the unanimous cry, "give us the ape's proclamation."

"Attention!" commanded the corporal, and in a clear, ringing voice he read the amnesty proclamation to rebels, beneath the cannon planted by the rebels, to destroy the fabric of government established by our fathers. When he came to those passages of the proclamation where the negro was referred to he was interrupted by cries of "none of your d—d Abolitionism. Look out for rocks!" and down over his line of march came showers of stones and rocks. Having finished the reading the corporal asked,

"Well, rebs, how do you like the terms? Will you hear it again?"

"Not to-day, you bloody Yank. Now crawl down in a hurry, and we won't fire," was the response; and the gallant corporal descended and rejoined his command, which had distinctly heard all that pa sed. I regret I could not learn the name of the corporal, for he must get promotion at the hands of Father Abraham and Gov. Dick Yates.

THE WAY TO DRAW AN ENEMY'S FIRE.

A few days ago our men were much annoyed by a rebel sharpshooter concealed in the brushwood. After he had wounded several of our men, various attempts were made to get a "pop" at him without effect. At last the gallant old Colonel hit upon the following ingenious though somewhat dangerous experiment of enticing the rebel out of his concealment:

"Boys," says he, coolly, "look out where the smoke comes from, for as soon as the Southern sharpshooter sees me he will let fly!"

Getting deliberately from the rifle-pit, where he had been watching operations, the Colonel walked a few paces and coolly seated himself upon a stump. Scarcely had he done so before bang went the rifle and a Minie ball flew past in too close proximity to be agreeable; but, ere the smoke had cleared away, half a dozen bullets had penetrated the spot where the rebel lay, and in a few moments after his body, reeking with gore, was dragged from its hiding place, having received not less than three bullets through it.

On seeing the body, the Colonel exclaimed, "There, boys, did I not tell you I could draw his fire?"

PLUCK.

During the lull in the strife I rode back to the Second Corps hospitals to see the wounded.

"How goes it, my boys?" was the question.

"All right," said one.

"Pretty rough," said another.

"They never will get through the 2d Corps," said a Hibernian.

The lull had become a storm. How fearfully rolled the musketry. It is utterly useless to attempt description or comparison. It was volley after volley, surge after surge, roll after roll!

Maurice Collins of the 12th Massachusetts, was brought in with an ugly wound through his shouider. He was a Catholic, and the priest was showing him the crucifix.

"Will it be mortal?" he asked.

"Perhaps not, if you lie still and keep quiet; but you may have to lose your arm."

"Well, I am willing to give an arm to my country," was the reply of one, who, though born on the ever green isle, while loving the harp and shamrock, adores the stars and stripes of his adopted country.

DYING JOYFULLY.

On the field the men are as exultant and joyful as if they were at a Fourth of July celebration. The dying seem joyful to die. One with whom my son conversed, belonging to one of the Vermont regiments, when told that he could not live, asked "how things were going in the fight," and when told "we are driving the rebels," he answered, "all right then," and began to sing, "We are marching along," and died singing, "I'm coming home to die, mother dear." Every where there was a confident feeling that success was sure under the present leadership of the army."

City Intelligence.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Annual Addresses of Bishops Stevens and Potter.

SLAVERY QUESTION INTRODUCED.

Speech of Dr. Goodwin.

SECOND DAY.

At half-past eight o'clock the members of the Convention met, as per adjournment, in Trinity Church, on Sixth street, for Divine Worship. Prayers and the Litany were read by Rev. Mr. Atkin, of Germantown, and Rev. Mr. Clare of Carlisle. At 10½ o'c ock the Convention met again in the same place. The Litany was said by Rev. Dr. Washburn of St. Marks, Philadelphia. The rest of the service was lead by Bishop Potter and Bishop Stevens, Rev. Messrs. Field, Potter, Goodwin and Swope. Bishop Stevens delivered his charge on the "Undeveloped Powers of the Church." After which the Holy Sacrament was administered. These ceremonies occupied the day up to one o'clock. The regular business of the Convenlion was then resumed, when the roll of the members, both clerical and ley, was called, and quite an addition to those given by us yesterday answered to their names,

At two o'clock

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fairyvience's New Photograph Establishment, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Artist on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country. With a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Fairyvience's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Fairyvience would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864.

Giving News to the Public.

Secretary STANTON'S Bulletins, giving early and of course perfectly reliable intelligence of army movements, are, we are sure, appreciated by the press and the public. But we venture to suggest what we think would be a great improvement, which is, instead of addressing his Bulletins direct to Gen. DIX in New York, they be put on the wires at Washington to be sent to all parts of the country. As a general thing the news would then reach the public twelve hours sooner than by the present plan, without any harm or liability to harm, that we can see.

We are sure Secretary STANTON only wishes to afford the public early and reliable intelligence, in the place of the hasty, incomplete and perhaps injurious reports that too frequently go forth to be magnified and used according to circumstances. We respectfully press this view of the subject on Mr. STANTON.

The Progress of the Campaign.

The whole thing can be summed up by saying: On Friday night last LEE undertook to get off towards Richmond, but GRANT started him ahead of him, so that on Sunday HANCOCK was at Guinney's Station on LEE's flank. The next we hear is, that on Monday GRANT was five miles south of Bowling Green, which is some fifteen or eighteen miles from Spotsylvania, the starting point. The next we hear is that, Monday morning, the rebels having fallen back from the North Anna, GRANT was pursuing, the whole army being in motion. The plain English of it all is, LEE is doing his best to get into his intrenchments around Richmond, and GRANT is pressing on his heels and flanks, with a good prospect of getting there about the same time—perhaps a little ahead!

The first of the rebel works are said to be at Hanover Junction, some ten or fifteen miles from LEE's position on the North Anna, but we doubt whether he will make a stand there or elsewhere with more than a rear guard, to gain time. GRANT seems to have made after LEE pell-mell, fighting everybody and everything as he went, without stopping to pick up the pieces, count the prisoners or estimate the losses.

Secretary STANTON's Bulletin is a little confused, except as to the main fact, which he sums up by saying that "everything looks exceedingly favorable." From other sources we understand that on Monday GRANT himself was possessor of the road from Hanover Junction to Fredericksburg, and could strike LEE's flank at any moment; that, therefore, LEE's urgent attempt to get into the works at Hanover would be defeated, for GRANT would occupy them first.

Rebel deserters and stragglers who came into our lines Monday, and reached Fredericksburg, report that rebel officers say that LEE is very much embarrassed by GRANT's style of tactics; that LEE was completely out-generaled in the relative positions of the two armies Monday morning.

We may safely expect stirring news very soon.

"What if Lee is Compelled to Fall Back."

This was the mournful exclamation of the rebels before GRANT crossed the Rapidan. But it was deemed a contingency quite impossible and wholly out of the question. "God prepare us for such an event, for we are not prepared," said a Richmond paper. It was, however, an event that would never happen, and so there was no occasion for alarm. But it has happened. The extreme condition which was deemed so utterly out of the question that it was folly to speak of it, has been reached. LEE was not only defeated in the great battles on the Rapidan, in the Wilderness, and at Spotsylvania, but he has since been out-generaled by GRANT. This is probably now understood in Richmond, where everybody, even boys, are being pressed into service for the defense of the city.

Although there may be considerable hard fighting before Richmond is reached, it seems that we may now safely assume that GRANT will get there, as sure as he reached Vicksburg. It is evident, also, that from the outset, though LEE was able to fight hard, GRANT has been too much for him. Though the rebel General had the audacity to claim a success every time, he was compelled to fall back weakened and thwarted, he will not be able longer to deceive any one.

Although the pursuit for position, the first three days, was at a rapid rate, we have the assurance that GRANT won the race with LEE, but will go right straight ahead, in his own time and way—the route over which he is traveling being the one originally selected for his trip to the rebel capital. To gain possession of it was the principal object of the late heavy fighting.

Blind and perverse as the rebels are, they must by this time have discovered what is in store for them. The campaign has progressed far enough to demonstrate the superiority of GRANT and his army in Virginia, and of SHERMAN and his army in Georgia. What is to them the evidence of a hopeless prospect is to us the assurance of a glorious end near at hand.

Conflict between Federal and State Authority.

Ever since the rebellion broke out GOVERNOR SEYMOUR has been trying to bring the authority of the State of New York into a conflict with that of the Federal Government. Not only is the Governor himself bent on this, but he is surrounded by men who, animated by the worst of motives, seek by this means to execute a purpose which contemplates all the consequences of resolute resistance by the State to the power and authority of the Federal Government—a revolution in the North, whereby the Southern Rebellion will have a new chance of success.

Such a conflict, Governor SEYMOUR and his unscrupulous advisers, whose sympathies are all with the rebels, have at different times and in various ways, done their best to bring about. Fortunately every time they have been thwarted, though in the instance of the great riot in July last, it was not before hundreds of lives and millions of property had been destroyed by the ruffians whom SEYMOUR addressed from the City Hall steps as his "friends."

The animus of SEYMOUR's action is clearly indicated by the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, his home organ, which calls on the Democratic members in Congress to abandon their seats and come home where their presence is necessary to aid in the protection of the people's liberties. This revolutionary language uttered by the mouth-piece of the Governor, plainly indicates his wicked purpose. Whether he will be more successful than he has hitherto been in executing it, is yet to be seen. Certainly no man with the true love of country in his heart would think of such a thing. It is the expedient of the unscrupulous aspiring demagogue who would at no time hesitate to climb into the seats of power over the ruins of the Republic.

SEYMOUR set out to be the next President aspirant of those who are in practical sympathy with the Rebellion. Circumstances turned against him, and it may be that he has chosen this method to recuperate his fortunes by placing himself in a new attitude before his party. What better can you expect of the man who proposed the acceptance by the North of the JEFF. DAVIS Constitution, with the arch-traitor for President.

A Nashville letter writer tells this story: "An Episcopal clergyman who was ejected from his pulpit for disloyalty, last week, asked General Rosseau to replace him in his parish, and his appeal was backed by an earnest request to the General from Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, who has taken temporary supervision of the Church in the State. The Bishop, who is a loyal man, had obtained a promise from the clergyman that he would read the prayer for the President, and he thought he had better be allowed to go back to his pulpit. But the General called the clergyman into his office, and, after catechising him and finding that he was a rebel at heart, he positively refused to reverse the order of expulsion.

Crops in Ohio are said to be very promising. Grass looks better than for years. Wheat, no doubt, will be slim. The fruit crop, if we except peaches, bids fair. Even cherries now promise a reasonable yield, while apple and pears are beautiful to behold.

Mr. Pomeroy, who returned from Fredericksburg on Sunday, reports that he conversed with many rebel officers. One of them said that every day announced that he had gained ground, but every night they had to fall back army.

General Intelligence.

The ladies' meeting in Chicago, Saturday afternoon, called for the purpose of taking action against the use of imported articles of dress during the existence of the war, was largely attended. "Mrs. Wm. Barry was called upon to preside, and a very able address, explanatory of the purpose of the meeting, and arguing in a clear and concise manner the objections which might be raised against the movement, was presented by that lady. Resolutions were passed, "that in no unfriendly feeling towards foreign nations or disregard for the beneficent spirit of modern international trade but under the inspiration of a true and loyal devotion to our native land, thus suffering and thus imperilled, we deem it our duty to do our part, as women of America, in discouraging extravagance, retrenching expenditures, especially for luxurious and costly apparel, and that we are all prepared to unite in such wise and well considered resolutions as may be found just, expedient and efficacious to promote the patriotic object of a national union, for thereby retrenchment and reform in female expenditure." A committee was appointed to take the whole matter into consideration, and report at a future meeting. The meeting seems to have been well conducted, and it was wisely determined to make it only preliminary.

There were about three thousand one hundred days' troops in camp at Davenport, Iowa, on Saturday evening. There are also quite a number in camp at Keokuk. But it is deemed doubtful whether the required ten thousand can be raised at this season in that State. The demands of agriculture keep the men at home.

The new two cent piece, which has been recommended for the sanction of Congress, resembles as much as anything can a gold coin, and is really beautiful. On one side there is a wreath of wheat, in the centre of which is stamped "2 cents," and around which are the words "United States of America." On the other side there is a shield of liberty, bearing the words, "God and Trust."

A dispatch to a Toronto paper, dated at Clifton, Canada, May 20th, states that the wife of Mr. Geo. Bender, one of the oldest citizens of that place, while laboring under a fit of insanity, left her home about 10 o'clock on the morning of May 20, unobserved by the family, and threw herself into the river a short distance above Table Rock, and was carried over the Falls. An attempt was made to rescue her by parties who happened to be near, but it was unsuccessful. One of the parties seized her shawl which was left in his hands.

The St. Louis Fair has attached to it a new feature, in a Plantation Kitchen, which will include an aggregation of fire places, hominy mortar, broken crockery, etc. A troop of "house servants," in plantation costume, will be engaged in preparing hoe-cake and other food of the coarser kind. To copy nature faithfully, the food should have been left out.

The turrets of the iron-clad Tonawanda, which were made in New York, have arrived in Philadelphia, and are now being put up. They were fitted in New York, and taken to Philadelphia in pieces. When finished, they will be eight inches in thickness.

A model for a fountain has been designed by M. Rosenthal, a sculptor of Hanover, representing a monkey holding a champagne bottle, of which he has just uncorked the cork, and which he vainly endeavors to stop. The champagne is represented by the different jets of the fountain bursting out in all directions.

Says the New York *Journal of Commerce*:—"Never since the organization of the United States navy has so much vigor and energy been displayed in the preparation and manning of new vessels as at present. Six entire fleet of vessels, larger probably than our entire navy before the war began, is now preparing at three or four navy yards, to sail southward."

Green peas raised in Virginia have been sold in Baltimore for one dollar per peck, and strawberries, quite small, have brought one dollar per quart. In two or three weeks it is expected that their markets will be supplied from the public gardens near the city.

The London *Star* of May 10 states that the case of the Confederates charged with piracy came before the Court of Queen's Bench on the day preceding. Mr. Edward James had applied for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of these men, and Mr. Lushington had moved against the rule. After hearing the arguments, the court made the rule absolute.

Confederate prisoners to the number of nearly one thousand arrived in Louisville, on Thursday evening from Nashville. They were captured by Gen. Sherman's army.

Ex. Gov. Price, of N. J., has commenced a suit in the Supreme Court against E. D. Keyes, S. P. Dewey, and others, to recover $200,000, of which he is charged, they defrauded him, in California.

Judge Wyler in the Circuit Court in Washington, has decided in the case before him that gold speculators have no standing in the Court, and that the whole business is contrary to public policy, and that the plaintiff can neither recover profits made on former gold speculations in the hands of defendants, or any money deposited as collateral security for any purchases.

It is stated very positively that the rebels in their alarm for Richmond are organizing black troops. All the white troops they can muster are sent to re-inforce Lee, and it is asserted that they are training black companies to act as heavy artillery in the works around the city.

The owner of the Chancellorsville property—a Union man of the John M. Botts class, says that as the result of having his lands fought over for two days, he has lost in cattle, grain and buildings, at least $200,000

The value of an ounce of gold is $19; of a pound avoirdupois, $304; of a ton, $508,000. Our national debt of two thousand millions would weigh in pure gold, 6,578,917 pounds, or 3,289 tons of solid gold. The same value in silver weighs fifteen times as much as in gold, and our national debt would weigh 49,335 tons in pure silver. Our readers may judge from this something of the load already prepared for the shoulders of posterity.

Personal.

It will be a source of gratification to his many friends in Pittsburgh, to learn that Gen. Brooks, in the battle of Monday, the 16th, in Butler's department, behaved most gallantly and rendered efficient service. A letter to one of our city journals says: Gen. Brooks moved with calm deliberation amid the hottest of the fight and gave his orders. A barrier was thus formed to the further advance of the enemy in that direction." Throughout the whole engagement he acquitted himself in a most creditable manner, and is thus again mentioned by a correspondent from the field: "Gen. Brooks added to his already enviable praise as an officer in the gallant manner in which he fought his division. Both he and his staff, though much exposed, escaped uninjured."

Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, has issued a long address to his constituents, declaring that he will not again be a candidate for re-election to Congress. Personal and not political motives, he says, prompt him to this determination.

Gens. Reynolds and Scurry, of Texas, and five or six Colonels, were killed in the battle of Jenkins' Ford. General Wussell, of Texas, was wounded in the arm.

Lieut. Gen. Pemberton—the rebel General in command of Vicksburg when captured by Gen. Grant—has resigned his commission as Lieut General, and accepted the Lieut. Colonelcy of a regiment of artillery. The censure he has received for his conduct of the Vicksburg siege was the cause of such action.

A WESTERN SWORD FOR GEN. HANCOCK.—A splendid sword has been for some time on exhibition at Folsom's, and it has been proposed to purchase and present it to Major General William S. Hancock, United States Army, who took so conspicuous a part in the victory of Gettysburg, and is now doing wonders as corps commander in the Army of the Potomac. There is great propriety in this movement. We have a right to claim General Hancock as one of our citizens. He married here, his family have resided here much of the time, and except when on distant service, and he has seen a great deal of it, he has passed his leisure here, and attached many warm friends to him. By all means let this tribute of admiration be given to him.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE General Conference of the M. E. Church is still in session. On Monday, the Committee on Temporal Economy presented a report, with plan, for the better security of donations, bequests, grants, &c., made to the M. E. Church. A board of trustees, to reside at Cincinnati, was proposed. The report was adopted, and the Board was appointed as follows: Rev. Bishop Clark, Rev. Dr. Trimble, Rev. Dr. Nast, Rev. Dr. Poe, Rev. W. Young, A. N. Biddle, W. B. Hagans, T. H. Whetstine, and John Fudge, Esqs. The Committee on German Work reported in favor of organizing the work into three annual Conferences, to be called the Central German Conference; that the work now connected with the Rock River and Minnesota Conferences, and the Indiana German Districts of the Upper Iowa Conference, be formed into a Conference, to be called the Northwestern Conference; that those connected with the Illinois, Southern Illinois, and Kansas Conferences, and the Burlington German District of the Upper Iowa Conference, be called the Southwestern German Conference; that the work connected with the Cincinnati, North Ohio, and Southeast Indiana Conference, be called the Central German Conference. The report was adopted, as was also a suggestion that the German work in New York remain for the present as it is. Other matters pertaining to the German work were acted upon. A resolution was adopted that in the hereafter of the Conference, one of the Bishops should visit each Foreign Mission Conference at least once in four years. A somewhat excited discussion arose in reference to a statement that the Secretary of the Baltimore Conference, for 1861, had been "stolen by a disloyal member." This was amended by inserting "been withdrawn by the Secretary of the Conference."

A distinguished feature of the new palace for brokers in New York will be the underground vault or safe, which will be located in the basement, beneath the floor of the main room, or "open board," as it is called. It will be twenty feet in length by twenty feet in width, and nine feet high. It is to be constructed of Franklinite iron, with steel plates, and will be absolutely burglar and fire proof. It is intended to be used as a depository for the stocks, bonds, notes, and other securities of brokers, each broker being allowed, on payment of a yearly rental, to deposit his securities therein. The cost of this safe alone is estimated at $50,000. It is believed that the yearly rentals of the safe will pay a fair percentage on the cost of the entire building. The whole edifice will be thoroughly fire proof. The estimated cost is from three hundred and fifty to four hundred thousand dollars, and it is expected to be ready for occupation by the first of September.

A REBEL MAIL BAG.

"Somebody's Baggage," and What Was in It.

The telegraph a few days since stated that a rebel mail bag had been captured near Baltimore, in a yawl-boat, from which, however, several packages had been thrown overboard, and sunk. The packages that did not sink proved to be the most important, as they contained one thousand letters, considerable gold, greenbacks, Confederate bonds, etc. About five hundred of the letters were addressed to persons in Baltimore, many of whom are the most prominent merchants and dealers, many others to different parts of Maryland, the remainder to different States.

The letters for Philadelphia and New York are, in several instances, of the most important character. The examination of this mail has revealed the fact that a constant correspondence is kept up between a number of the citizens of this State and others in the South, and it has also given Colonel Woolley the clue to important facts which will soon be developed, and the denouement of which will be of interest to persons in New York as well as in other places.

In many of the letters remittances were made by the writers to those to whom the letters were addressed, while in others money, clothing, &c., are asked for. The correspondence in many cases is exceedingly humorous, and in others quite sorrowful, but we are informed by Col. Woolley that in most cases the writers speak in the most determined character of their confidence in the ultimate triumph of the South.

Many of the writers detail the wants and privations to which they are subjected, and the high price of food, clothing, &c. One states that he was receiving $5500 per annum, but did not depend entirely upon his salary, as his board was $30 per day. One of the writers states that he purchased a breakfast as follows:—One loaf of bread $1; four onions $2; one egg 50 cents; total $3 50; and this in his mind was satisfied until the next day. A lady states that she could do without another dress if she could get but one pound of tea. In nearly every letter the writers advise and persuade those to whom they write to send their letters by the flag-of-truce boat.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 4th instant, states that four vessels had recently entered a Southern port, bringing among their cargoes 3,000,000 pounds of bacon and 500,000 bags of coffee.

The Spottswood Hotel and Ballard's Hotel, in Richmond, show complete bills of fare, but immense prices, for instance—Champagne, $80 per bottle; old cognac brandy, $75; Jeffrey's ale, $15; Alsop's pale ale, $25; eggs, $4; fish, $1 to $7; beef steak, $6; coffee and bread, $5; tea and bread, $5; vegetables from $3 to $5. So that a person taking dinner at a hotel could get off with little less than $20.

Many important matters relating to Maryland, will appear to be revealed by the revealing of the contents of the letters, and may be made public at some future time.

A Southern Methodist Conference.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* recently attended the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which was held in City Road Chapel, seven miles north of Nashville, described as a dilapidated old frame church, standing in a pleasant grove opposite the residence of the venerable Bishop Soule. Around the church, on the morning of the 19th, a few lean horses and mean looking carriages were collected.

The writer says: "I entered the Conference room. Behold! There sat Joshua Soule and *thirteen preachers!* And this was the wealthy proud, domineering Tennessee Annual Conference! This used to be a body of two hundred ministers, and every man of them was a rebel. Lo! here are thirteen, and where are the others? Nearly all in the Conference—many of them in the rebel army. Here I sat there all day and listened to the graybacks, for nearly all the ministers were dressed in graybacks, literally.

His description of the venerable Bishop SOULE will interest his many friends in this vicinity, where for so many years he was the beloved bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church: "Bishop Soule is eighty-three years old, and feeble, yet he spoke often and with clearness. He inherited from his New England mother a good mind and body. He has labored nearly years one of the lords of Methodism; but, sitting as I saw him yesterday, among a little squad of gray-back preachers, he looked like an impoverished nobleman. The emoluments of the Secretary of War respecting rebel churches, he said: 'It seems that the Secretary of War at Washington has become an archbishop, and has been appointing preachers to churches in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He said the Methodist preachers of Tennessee were never before so poor, and that they were under the force of the injunction, 'Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon the earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and thieves break through and steal.' As he said, 'preachers break through and steal,' I thought he looked with an expressive glance, 'But, my brethren,' he added, 'the prophets and apostles suffered before us. He seemed to have the settled conviction that the Tennessee preachers were suffering the penalty of treason. The spirit of his colleagues with deep emotion. 'I have not had a word or line from my people in Memphis for eighteen months. I don't know whether they are dead or alive.'

"As the presiding elders had all gone South, an aged preacher asked the Bishop whether he could not appoint elders to fill the districts until the others should resign or return. No, he said, as they had been duly appointed to their work at the last regular Conference, and he did not wish to remove them. Our Nashville, M'Minnville and Lebanon presiding elders went down with Bragg. To remove a man who holds them to their work, and will give the people no one to take their places. He regards their absence as excusable. The Bishop made a hard hit at the military authorities in Nashville. 'I have been in Nashville,' said he, 'and I have seen churches turned into hospitals and barracks, but not a single theatre.'"

Boring for Petroleum.

MODE OF RAISING THE OIL, ETC.

A few observations upon the mode of raising the oil, and the cost of raising the same in barrels ready for market, may not be uninteresting.

The first step is to lease the spot where you design to sink your well. These leases vary in price, and length, in different localities, consisting usually of one or two years. Those having a good "show" of oil on the premises covered by them, or are near a developed well doing a good business, of course command the highest rates. Usually, two or three hundred dollars are paid on the receipt of the lease, a certain additional sum when the oil is struck, and after that, a certain proportion of the oil obtained; the one-quarter to one-third of the product is delivered in barrels at the well, to the proprietor of the land. The lessee binds himself within a specified period to begin and prosecute boring; the hole to be from 4 to 5 inches in diameter, and to be sunk not less than 200 feet in depth, if found necessary. If the ground be very, thin gravel, the rock is like digging a well—the hole being opened some six feet in diameter. This method is constantly pursued down to the rock, though it be some 40 or 70 feet from the surface, a square timber, plank planks, and some six to ten inches in diameter, made water tight, is then let down and sunk into the rock a couple of inches, and screwed fast. The dirt previously thrown out is filled in, to a level with the ground.

Through this tube the remaining drilling is conducted, in a very beautiful manner. Suspended by a rope forty feet in length, with its four similar sides tapering as they rise, the lower side being some 11 feet in length, and the plate five feet, and covered with boards across the frame, is then erected.

This supports the battering ram, which, like a pile driver, sinks the pipe, secures the tackle used for raising the drills, and protects the work from the inclemency of the weather. These men drill to lower distances, relinquish it by magic along the streams and hillsides of the oil region, reveal the novel turn which industry has taken, and impart a spirit of life, energy and enthusiasm to all that surrounds them.

Next comes the piping. The joints of pipe are cast iron cylinders, ten feet long and one inch thick, and about six inches in diameter. The ends have square-edged shoulders, and are strengthened by bands. It must be driven with care, until the lower end is tightly bedded in the rock.

In soft ground pipe is driven from 20 to 30 feet a day. In harder ground a longer time will be required.

Next comes the drilling. The drill has its steele end flattened to an edge, of the width desired for the hole, say four inches. The drill is let down through the pipe or tube, is worked by a spring-pole, bars of iron being placed on the tool to increase the force of its blows. It is kept turning, and so, of course, bores a round hole. Some connect the lever to the spring-pole by poles, others by a cable. Horse power and steam power can be and are used.

Taking rig-man they come, three men, with pully, windlass and spring pole, can excavate, on an average, some six feet per day. Four men have gone thirty-six feet in the rock in six days. A tin or copper bucket is employed to clear the hole from time to time, or whatever dirt or water collects in it.

When the stump comes up, its contents are scanned with care. The presence of carburetted hydrogen gas, boiling up and giving forth the bituminous smell, is a favorable indication, the gas rising through crevices from the oil below.

A better sign is the tapping of little veins of the greasy fluid itself.

A FEMALE VETERAN.—This war has furnished many cases, both in the Rebel and Federal army, of females entering as soldiers. The war teems with romance. An army correspondent, writing from Cairo, May 19th, relates the following: The Provost Guard went on board the steamer Missouri, yesterday, and there arrested a soldier with the uniform of the veterans, ready to start on his downward trip with his comrades to do battle for the Union. On being taken to the Provost Marshal's office the veteran was accused of being—*a woman*, this he—*she*, we mean, flatly contradicted, but upon being assured that it would be useless to deny it, that her sex was known, she burst into tears and acknowledged the fact. It seems that her name is Elizabeth Archey. It is the old story told a thousand times before, more strong than discretion, forced her to don the apparel of her country to follow him whom she loved to the tented field. Whether she "loved not wisely but too well," we know not, but the object of her affection followed her before the Provost Marshal's office, and begged for her release; but as the section law must be the military must be obeyed, and as his regiment was on board the steamer which expected momentarily to depart, he was ordered on board, cursing the unrelenting fate that thus separated him from his "true love."

LIBERALITY OF A ROMISH CARDINAL.—We understand that one of the Cardinals at Rome, sympathizing deeply with the sufferings of our soldiers in their struggles for their country, has authorized the Right Rev. Bishop Timon of this city to place five hundred dollars in the hands of the Sanitary Commission, to be applied to their relief. This munificence, coming as it does from the private resources of the Cardinal, is both noble and timely.—*Buffalo Express*

Presbyterian Gener'l Assembly, Old School

Important Report on Slavery Question

Strong Anti-Slavery Sentiments.

THE REBELLION AND ITS CAUSES.

In the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly at Newark, Tuesday morning, Judge Matthews, from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, presented an able report on the subject of slavery, founded upon an overture from the Presbytery of Newton. The reading of this report produced a profound sensation, and was by a large majority ordered to be printed and made the special order for Friday.

We give the report in full:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BILLS AND OVERTURES.

The Committee of Bills and Overtures report:

Overture No. 12, from the Presbytery of Newton, reciting the former deliverances of the General Assembly upon the subject of slavery in this country and the duty of emancipation, and asking this General Assembly to take such action in the premises as seems proper to meet the present aspects of human bondage in our country, and recommend the adoption of the following:

In the opinion of the General Assembly the solemn and momentuous circumstances of our times, the state of our country and the condition of our churches, call for a plain declaration of its sentiments upon the question of slavery in view of its present aspects in this country.

In our early days our church in America delivered unequivocal testimonies upon this subject, which it will be profitable now to reaffirm.

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE ACTION OF FORMER GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

In the year 1787 the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, in view of the movements then on foot looking to the abolition of slavery, and highly approving of them, declared that "inasmuch as men introduced from a servile state to a participation of all the privileges of civil society, without a proper education, and without previous habits of industry, may be, in many respects, dangerous to the community; therefore they earnestly recommend to all the members of their communoin to give these persons who are at present held in servitude, such good educations as may prepare them for the better enjoyment of freedom," * * * *

"And finally they recommend to all their people to use the most prudent measures consistent with the safety of civil society, and in the countries where they live, to procure eventually the final abolition of slavery in America."

In 1795, the General Assembly "assurred all the churches under their care that they view with the deepest concern any vestiges of slavery which may exist in our country."

In 1815 the following record was made: "The General Assembly have repeatedly declared their cordial approbation of those principles of civil liberty which appear to be recognized in the Federal and State Governments in these United States. They have expressed their regret that the slavery of the Africans and of their descendants still continues in so many places, and even among those within the pale of the church, and have urged the Presbyteries under their care to adopt such measures as will secure, as far as possible, the religious instruction within the bounds of the church, a religious education, that they may be prepared for the exercise and enjoyment of liberty when God in His Providence may open a door for their emancipation."

The action of the General Assembly upon the subject of slavery is known to all the world, and so well known that it need not be recited at length. The following extracts, however, we regard as applicable to our present circumstances, and proper now to be reiterated.

"We consider the voluntary enslaving of one portion of the human race by another as a gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature, as utterly inconsistent with the law of love, which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves, and as totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the Gospel of Christ which enjoins that whatsoever we would that men should do to us, we should do even so to them." Slavery creates a paradox in the moral system; it exhibits rational, moral and accountable beings, such circumstances as scarcely to leave them the power of moral action. It exhibits them as dependent on the will of others, whether they shall receive religious instruction; whether they shall know and worship the true God; whether they shall enjoy the ordinances of the Gospel; whether they shall perform the duties and cherish the charities of husbands and wives, parents and children, neighbors and friends; whether they shall preserve their chastity and purity, or regard the dictates of justice and humanity. These and other consequences of slavery—consequences not imaginary, but which connect themselves with its very existence."

"From this view of the consequences resulting from the practice, into which Christian people have inconsistently fallen, of enslaving a portion of their brethren of mankind, we are conducted by the duty of all Christians, who enjoy the light of the present day, when the inconsistency of slavery, both with the dictates of humanity and of religion, has been demonstrated and generally seen and acknowledged, to use their honest, earnest and unwearied endeavors to correct the errors of former times as far as they exist, to efface from the earth this evil of our holy religion and to obtain the complete abolition of slavery throughout Christendom, and if possible throughout the world.

"They cannot but think that those portions of the Church where the evil of slavery had been entailed upon them, to continue, and, if possible, to increase their exertions to effect a total abolition. And they cannot but deem it a religious duty to take place in this most interesting concern than a regard to public welfare truly and indispensably demands; and declare "that the care committed to them in this matter by no other consideration than an honest and impartial regard for the happiness of the injured party, uninfluenced by the expense or inconvenience to which such a regard may involve," warning 'all who belong to our denomination of Christians against unduly extending this pleas against making void the laws of God, or the law and practice of slavery, or a pretence for not using efforts that are lawful and practical to extinguish this evil.

THE DUTY OF THE PRESENT TIME.

Such were the early and unequivocal instructions of our church. It is not necessary for us minutely to inquire how faithful and obedient to these lessons and warnings those to whom they were addressed have been. It ought to be acknowledged that we have much to confess and lament as to our shortcomings in this respect. Whether a strict and careful application of this advice would have prevented the present evil of its condition and the dangers which have since threatened it, is known to the Omniscient alone; nor do we assume the right confidently to declare that the present judgments of our Heavenly Father and Almighty and Righteous Governor have been inflicted solely in punishment for our conscious continuance in this sin; but it is our solemn judgment that the recent events of our history and the present condition of our church and country furnish manifest tokens that *the time has at length come, in the providence of God, when it is his will that every vestige of human slavery among us should be effaced; and that every christian man should address himself with industry and earnestness to his appropriate part in the performance of this great duty.*

Whatever excuses for its postponement may heretofore have existed no longer avail. When the country was at peace within itself, and when the churches were at peace with each other, many consciences were perplexed in the presence of this great evil, for the want of an adequate remedy. Slavery was so formidable behind the guards of the constitutional rights and prejudices, the prejudices in favor of existing institutions, and the fear of change, has taken arms against law, organized a bloody rebellion against the national authority, has formidable armies for the overthrow of the Federal Union, and in order to found an empire upon the corner stone of slavery, threatens not only our existence as a people, but the annihilation of the principles of Christian governments, and thus has rendered the continuance of negro slavery incompatible with the preservation of our own liberty and independence.

SLAVERY AND THE REBELLION.

In the struggle of the nation for existence against this powerful and wicked treason, the highest national authorities have abolished slavery within most of the rebel states, and decreed its extinction by military force. They have enlisted those formerly as slaves to be soldiers in the national army. They have taken measures to organize the labor of the freedmen, and instituted measures of their support and government in their new condition. It is their declared policy not to consent to the return of these persons to slavery while in the seceded states upon any other basis than that of emancipation. In the loyal states where slavery has not been abolished, measures of emancipation, in different degrees of progress, have been set on foot, and are near their consummation; and propositions for an amendment to the federal constitution, prohibiting slavery in all the States and Territories, are now pending in the national Congress. So that, in our present situation, the interests of peace and of safety are identified with the success of the cause of emancipation. The difficulties which formerly seemed insurmountable, in the providence of God appear now to be almost removed. The most formidable remaining obstacle, we think, will be found to be the unwillingness of the human heart to see and acknowledge the truth against the prejudices of habit and of interest; and to such, towards those who have been heretofore degraded as slaves with the charity of Christian principle in the necessary efforts to improve and elevate them.

CONCLUSION.

In view, therefore, of its former testimonies upon the subject, the General Assembly does hereby solemnly profess before God and the mighty God for the great deliverance He has prepared for our country from the evil and guilt of slavery; *its cordial approbation of the measures taken by the National and State authorities, for its extirpation*, as the root of bitterness from which has sprung rebellion, war and bloodshed, and to long list of horrors that follow in their train; its earnest belief that the thorough removal of this prolific source of evil and harm will be speedily followed by the blessings of our Heavenly Father, the return of peace, union and fraternity, and abounding prosperity to the whole land; and recommend to all in our communion to labor honestly, earnestly and unweariedly in their respective spheres for this glorious consummation, to which human justice, Christian love, national peace and prosperity, and the highest and every religious interest, combine to pledge them.

Col. DICK COULTER, of the famous old Eleventh regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, reached Harrisburg on Tuesday, suffering from a severe bullet wound in the left breast, received while on picket duty with the Army of the Potomac. His wound is a most serious and painful one, and will undoubtedly keep him from the field for a long time to come. He is *en route* for Greensburg, his home, where he will remain till his wounds are healed.

GENERAL BUTLER'S OPERATIONS AGAINST RICHMOND.

What was Gained, and What was Lost

We have printed the despatches concerning Butler's operations against Richmond as they came along. But we have not published all that came into our possession concerning the actual state of the case in that department, contenting ourselves with the remark simply that it was not as favorable as we could wish. We have in the New York *Post* a clear and concise history of the week's operations, which fully sustains this view of the case. "From this recital," observes the *Post*, "it would appear that we lost, by an error of Butler's, several important advantages which would seem to have been of such a nature that in more skillful hands they might have gained us decisive results."

We quote the essential part of this authentic narrative:

The army started on another forward movement in full force last Thursday morning; General Kautz, with his cavalry, starting at or about the same time, with a view to cut the Richmond and Petersburg railroad. Before Friday morning the army had advanced eight full miles toward Richmond, to a strong line of entrenchments running out west from the river and extending across the turnpike, and even across the railroad, forming the outermost line of Richmond defences on this side, and evidently intended to bar all advance toward the city from the southward. The east end of this abuts on the river not far from Fort Darling, and the line may be described as an extension of the fortifications of Drury's Bluff.

Towards evening, on Friday, Gen. Gillmore, with the Tenth army corps, succeeded in turning the right of this line, got within it, and had command of the railroad. Saturday morning Colonel Serrell came riding into the camp of the volunteer engineers saying that Gillmore was within the enemy's works, that he was isolated there, and immediately got together a party of his officers to go and help cut him out. So off he went with them; but before noon he returned, saying Gillmore was all right again. It turned out that we had carried some three miles of the before-mentioned line of intrenchments, which placed Gillmore within reach of a fine turnpike, running nearly parallel to the river, and about midway between the river and the railroad. The east end of the line of intrenchments being supported by the formidable fortifications of Drury's Bluff, of course was not carried; the enemy made a vigorous charge to drive us out of the position we had taken, but was handsomely repulsed. We attempted to carry the remaining position by assault, and were also repulsed. It was thus necessary to construct batteries against it; and the engineers were ordered to bring forward their tools, and the siege train was moved forward for that purpose.

The whole movement was commanded by General Butler in person. Gillmore on our left holding the enemy in his works, and Gen. Smith, with the Eighteenth army corps, holding the right, in front of the eastern portion of those works, and only a few hundred yards this side of them. Thus you will observe we had gained good positions, both on the south and on the west of the Drury's Bluff fortifications; we had turned, or got within the rear of, the enemy on the south, some three miles of his own strong intrenchments; and it was thought that, if we could maintain ourselves there, we should be able to dispose of Fort Darling, and thus open the river.

In this state of things Gillmore urged strongly upon Gen. Butler the importance of intrenching our position, so as to render it secure against sorties or any movements of the enemy to oust us from them. The matter was pressed very earnestly upon Gen. Butler through Col. Serrell, whom Gillmore had charged with that mission. Gen. Butler's answer, repeated several times, was that the movement was altogether an offensive one, and that he would not pause for any defensive preparations. In brief, he positively refused to let the work of entrenching our position to the rear be taken. Although such work would not necessarily have involved any loss time—only it would have kept a portion of the troops at work—it would otherwise have given a chance to rest. General Butler seems to have had an odd sort of fear lest the offensive character of the enterprise should be somehow compromised by defensive works, or defensive methods. There was an act of presumption. And it was followed, as such acts are apt to be, by an act of timidity.

Very early Monday morning, the fog being so dense that you could scarce distinguish a man five yards before you, the enemy came down upon us in large force. The first demonstration was against our left under Gillmore. This did not accomplish anything, though the rebels were almost literally upon us before our troops could see them. Still, Gillmore handled himself as a fetish. Soon afterwards they were on our extreme right, which was held by Gen. Heckman's brigade of the Eighteenth corps, under General Smith. Here, too, they were not seen till almost right in our midst; and when seen it was almost impossible to distinguish by the eye whether they were friends or enemies. Heckman's brigade was quickly driven back, a large part of it captured; our whole right was more or less disordered, and doubled upon itself; the enemy getting around it and behind it, so as to command the rear of the turnpike in our rear, and thus to cut off Gillmore's retreat. The New York Volunteer Engineers were forthwith put to work to cut a road through the woods behind the works, so as to open into the turnpike this side of where the enemy had got command of it. This work was successfully done, though during a line of retreat for Gillmore and the Tenth army Corps.

Still Gillmore with the Tenth army corps held his position within the enemy's works, and showed no indication to budge an inch. Then Butler sent him an order to withdraw and come to the support of the right. He replied that he was succeeding against the enemy; and still he lingered. Butler sent him a third better and better, till Gen. Butler sent him another and more peremptory order, commanding him to retire immediately. It was Gillmore's opinion at that time, as I believe it still is, that, apart from that order, there was not at that time any necessity for him to withdraw. Intrenchments of which such a regard may involve," warning 'all who belong to our denomination of Christians against unduly extending this plea against making void the laws of God, or the law and practice of slavery, or a

"How are You, Sanitary?"

Down the picket-guarded lane
Rolled the comfort-laden train,
Cheered by shouts that shook the plain,
Soldier-like and merry—
Phrases such as camps may teach,
Sabre cuts of Saxon speech,
Such as "Bully!" "Them's the peach!"
"Wade in Sanitary!"

Right and left the caissons drew,
As the car went lumbering through,
Quick succeeding in review,
Squadrons military—
Sunburnt men, with beards like frieze,
Smooth-faced boys, and cries like these—
"U. S. San. Com!" "That's the cheese!"
"Pass in, Sanitary!"

In such cheer it struggled on,
Till the battle-front was won;
Then the car, its journey done,
Lo! was stationary.
And where bullets whistling fly,
Came the sadder, fainter cry,
"Help us, brothers, ere we die—
Save us, Sanitary!"

Such the work. The phantom dies,
Wrapped in battle-clouds that rise;
But the hero's dying eyes,
Veiled and visionary,
See the jasper gates swung wide—
See the parted throne outside—
Hear a voice to those that ride—
"Pass in, Sanitary!"

SOMEBODY'S ESCAPE.

[From Dickens' "All the Year Round."]

In the old town of Limerick are many fine houses, built when it was thought that the town would stretch out by Lord Clare's, instead of going as it did. There is Back Clare street, built of handsome private houses, which were afterward let and sub-let cheap to lodgers—many of the lower class of tradespeople. It was in one of these houses that a reduced gentlewoman—Miss Sally Carmody—lived, in or about the year 1861. There was a deal of French money sent over in those times, and some, it was thought, appropriated it to their own purposes. Frank Arthur even, when he was building Arthur's Quay, was accused of having got some. I am quite sure this was untrue; but the story was believed, because, you see, in those days it was thought such an impudent thing for a catholic to build a whole quay! Three times, they say, he was on the point of being hanged; but the Earl of Limerick saved him. However this might be, Frank Arthur, being considered mighty "uppish" (that was the word) for a Catholic, was suspected; and not himself alone, but all who were known to be connected with him. Arthur's wife was better born than himself, and poor Miss Sally Carmody was a cousin of hers, and well known as such. So she, good old lady, was under suspicion also.

Miss Sally being, as I said, reduced, was obliged to take in needlework to support herself. She was very skillful at her needle, and numbers of the ladies used to mount the stairs to her lodgings to entrust her with work they were particular about. One would think there could be nothing very dangerous in this poor gentlewoman. Still, being related to Arthur's wife, she was watched, and she knew it. Above all, she lived in constant dread of a fellow-lodger who occupied the rooms on the ground-floor, immediately below her. This woman, who followed the calling of clear-starcher, was an acrid close, uncommunicative little body—very industrious, but very cold in her ways. She was what the neighbors called "a bitter Protestant," consequently she was employed by all the Protestant ladies of Limerick, and was, moreover, a weekly pensioner of some religious society. By Miss Sally the little Protestant clear-starcher was looked upon as a spy, and dreaded and avoided accordingly.

One day a handsome carriage stopped at the door, and a lady of modish appearance, having inquired for Miss Sally, alighted and ascended the stairs to her room. She had some very fine work with her, and, concerning this she had a hundred instructions to give. Miss Sally remembered afterward, that while she was talking about the work the lady's eyes kept glancing here and there rather curiously. But as this was by no means unusual in her fine lady visitors, it caused her no uneasiness at the time. Her customer at last departed, and Miss Sally resumed her occupation, suspended during the rather tedious directions to which she had to hearken.

The visitor's sharp eyes, however, had not gone a-prying in vain. Inside the front room there was, as I have often seen in these old houses, a little room or closet, without any window, only lighted by means of a glass door, connecting it with the apartment without. It came out subsequently that the fine lady spy had seen the shadow of a man inside. In less than half an hour the whole street was filled with soldiers, and up to Miss Sally's room they came to secure their prisoner. They knew he had not time to escape—they also knew that from the closet that there was no second exit; so, when they were in the room without, they were sure he was trapped.

Into the closet, then, they thronged, General Duff himself at their head. But the room was apparently empty. It was without furniture, save a mattress, a chair, and a table on which were the remains of a meal. In one corner was a little heap of firewood, but not large enough to conceal a man. For a moment the soldiers were taken aback—next moment they were re-assured.

There was a bricked up fire-place in the room, and round it they all gathered. At that time there was a tax called hearth-money, and people used to build a sort of wall of bricks round a fireplace, that the inspector might see, when he came, that they made no use of it. Ay, and maybe when he'd turn his back the bricks would be taken down until the time came for the next visit. However, as luck would have it, Miss Sally had really no use for this fire-place, I suppose it was as much as she could do, poor lady, to keep up the fire in the front room. And so it happened that the bricks were well and firmly built, and even plastered over, and that they reached to within a couple of feet of the ceiling. There was just room for a man inside, and down there, as the soldiers guessed, the poor fugitive had dropped. He had only a few minutes' notice of their coming, and rushing up a hatchet that was in the corner with the firewood, he had just had time to clamber up and gain his temporary place of refuge when they broke in.

With a throbbing heart he listened to their threats, their cries of anger, their oaths. He heard them asking if it would not be best to shoot down upon him, and kill him in his lair. But General Duff bawled out, "No, no, not for a hundred thousand pounds. He must be taken alive. He cannot escape us; pull down the brickwork, and he is ours." So they then set to, and worked hotly; and what with the knocking and hammering, and cursing and shouting, there was such a din that you would never have heard before in poor Miss Sally Carmody's lodgings. The bricks being solidly built and plastered, it was not so easy as they had anticipated to tear them away. And at last they did effect their purpose, their supposed prisoner had again baulked them—*how* was plainly to be seen. While they were uprooting the bricks that screened him from them, he seeing, or rather feeling, that there was no hearthstone under his feet, had conceived the hope that by cutting away the floor he might drop down into the room below, and so have another chance of getting off. With the hatchet he had caught up, he fell to work, the noise he made completely drowned by the uproar without, and some minutes before their object was effected, he landed in the room below.

Instantly the alarm was given by the soldier nearest the hearth-place. Some of their number remained above, while the rest hurried down, to get into the room below. But there was another delay, for the woman who occupied it—a good Protestant, as several of them knew, and therefore not to be suspected of voluntarily harboring a French spy (for such they declared the fugitive to be)—was absent, and the door was locked. Some, who had hurried round to the back of the house, found the window of the room fast bolted on the inside, and there was no other outlet from it. With a shout they announced their certainty that the Frenchman was still in the house, caught in his own trap; but they called for a crowbar to break open the door, and seize him at last. Somehow, none of them ventured to follow him through the hole he had made in the floor and ceiling. They knew he must be armed—they had abundant proof of his energy and desperation; and the bravest man that ever stepped might well be pardoned for not adopting a means of descent sure to be fatal to himself.

But, just as the crowbar was about to be put into requisition, there was a cry of "Stop! stop!" from a female voice in the crowd, and presently a little woman, greatly flurried and excited, came elbowing her way toward them. "Oh, General, honey!" she cried, "sure ye won't break open my little room? I have the key somewhere—only wait a minnit!" And the little clear-starcher fumbled desperately in her pockets and in the bosom of her dress, vowing the while, as well as she could speak, that "it was the Lord sent her back from her errand in time to prevent her little place from being smashed!" The poor creature was so frightened and so confused, that it was not until the General, losing all patience, had again called for the crowbar, that the key at length made its appearance, in answer to a despairing dive into the depths of a capacious side-pocket.

It was snatched from her, the door was flung open, and the men poured in. In a moment every nook and cranny was ransacked, in vain. There was no trace of the fugitive, and they were completely at fault. The window shut and bolted on the inside, precluded any idea of escape in that direction; the fire cheerfully burning in the large grates as effectually proved that he could not have ascended the chimney; he was nowhere in the room, yet there was plain to all beholders the aperture in the ceiling by which he had got down. And louder than the cries of the angry soldiers were those of the little clear-starcher whose apartment had been so unceremoniously disfigured. The would-be captors were baffled; they swore that they were baited by the devil himself.

But the Evil One had no need, even were he so inclined, to interfere in the matter. The little Protestant clear-starcher had contrived cleverly to outwit the soldiery. That she *was* odd in her ways was certain; for while every man, woman or child, except herself, was in commotion on the arrival of the military, she remained at her wash tub, rubbing away, and listening to the uproar and the blows overhead, as if nothing at all unusual were the matter. There she was, when the ceiling gave way, and the poor hunted Frenchman, pale and covered with dust, stood before her. She never cried out, or even spoke; she just looked at him for a second, then pointed to the open window; he sprang out, and hastened off in the direction she indicated. The little woman dusted the window-sill where he had left the prints of his feet, shut the window, bolted it on the inside, threw some fresh fuel on the fire, slipped out, locking the door behind her, and mingled unobserved with the people in the street.

Whoever the Frenchman was, he was saved. When he jumped out through the window, he made off across a garden, on through other gardens, on into a field where some other men were digging potatoes. Seeing him running, and his dress all torn, guessed how it was, and one of them gave him his jacket, another his brogues, another his cubeen, and then pointed the way to his hands and face, and otherwise aided his disguise. They put a spade into his hand, and set him to dig with them. By-and-by the soldiers came to make inquiries, and were sent off on a wild goose chase after a gentleman without a hat, whom they said they had seen running in an opposite direction. The soldiers never found him, and the fugitive got safe back to France. It was not rightly known who he was; some said one thing and some another; but from what General Duff cried out when the soldiers wanted to fire down on him, it was believed he must be somebody of great consequence. The poor people said it was the King of France.

The Commercial as an Advertising Medium.

We believe we may assert without fear of contradiction, that the circulation of the COMMERCIAL has for the last two months increased at a rate not paralleled in the history of the Press of Pittsburgh. Whether we consider the extent or the character of our circulation, we think our columns have strong claims on the business public as an advertising medium. Not only is our circulation over a wide range of country, embracing much of Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, and Eastern Ohio, but our readers are among those classes which advertisers generally most wish to reach, because they are the best customers. In this respect, we feel confident, the COMMERCIAL presents superior advantages.

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

Iron Manufacturers.

Lyon, Shorb & Co. ..... 121 Water st.
Singer, Nimick & Co. ..... 87 Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co. ..... 91 and 92 Water st.
S. S. Fowler & Co. ..... 39 Water st.
Foster & Co. ..... 37 to 42 Penn st.
Jones & Laughlin ..... 121 Water st.
Smith, Park & Co. ..... 149 First st.
Graff, Bennett & Co. ..... 97 Water st.
Jones & Boyd ..... corner First and Ross st.
Lloyd & Black ..... 88 Water st.
Joseph Pennock ..... 141 Wood st.
Park, Brother & Co. ..... 157 First st.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co. ..... 59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield ..... corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates ..... 39 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne ..... 77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter ..... 92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch ..... 98 Market st.
E. R. Gardner ..... 93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co. ..... 75 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co. ..... 61 Wood st.

Banks.

First National Bank ..... Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank ..... Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh ..... Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank ..... Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' ..... Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank ..... corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Oil Dealers.

Pennock, Ball & Co. ..... 21 Market st.
Richardson, Hartley & Co. ..... 19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co. cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson ..... 22 Third st.
Cochran & Russell ..... Philadelphia.
Ardesco Oil Company ..... 27 Irwin st.
North American Oil Company ..... 80 Third st.

Insurance Offices.

Citizens' Insurance Co. ..... corner Market and Water sts.
Allegheny Insurance Co. ..... 37 Fifth st.
Peoples' Insurance Co. ..... corner Wood and Fifth sts.
P. A. Madeira ..... 96 Water st.
James O'Connor ..... 45 Market st.

Hotels.

National ..... McKeesport.
Union ..... Philadelphia.
Girard House ..... Philadelphia.
Belvidere ..... Sharpsburg.
Johns House ..... Harrisburg.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roesing ..... 64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams ..... Fifth street.
John Meyer ..... 46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert ..... 32 Diamond.
K. Reineman ..... 67 Smithfield st.

Lawyers.

H. C. Mackrell ..... Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland ..... 93 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson ..... 144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell ..... 132 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow ..... 114 Fifth street.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot ..... cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot ..... cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central ..... cor. Liberty and Grant streets.

Grocers.

G. B. Jones & Son ..... 191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co. ..... 120 and 122 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson ..... 221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co. ..... corner Smithfield and First sts.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr ..... 12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor ..... 82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman ..... 83 Fifth street.

Druggists.

Chas. H. Super ..... corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co. ..... corner Wayne and Liberty sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co. ..... 76 & 78 Wood & 81 Fourth sts.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co. ..... 27 Fifth st.
C. T. Chatoy ..... 18 Fifth st.
E. Axtheim ..... Corner Wood and Third st.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter ..... Temperanceville.
Foster & Co. ..... cor. Penn and Sianwix streets.

Foundries.

Charles Knap ..... cor. Etna and Pike street.
Heaver, Wells & Co. ..... 27 Fifth street.
Wm. G. Price ..... cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Commission Merchants.

R. H. King ..... 311 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles ..... Philadelphia.
Taussing, Livingston & Co. ..... St. Louis.

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw ..... 54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond ..... 39 Fifth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer ..... 276 Penn st.
Quincy A. Scott ..... 278 Penn st.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan ..... 59 Fourth st.
F. Torrence ..... 189 Penn st.

Notions.

T. T. Myler & Co. ..... Corner Fourth and Wood.
Foerster & Schwartz ..... Smithfield st.

Artificial Limbs.

F. W. Newbert ..... 18 St. Clair st.
O. Helmbold ..... 96 Smithfield st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven ..... Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy ..... 78 Fifth st.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming ..... 120 Wood st.
J. D. Ramaley ..... 334 and 336 Liberty st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw ..... 81 St. Clair st.
K. Pichl ..... Philadelphia.

Soap and Candles.

B. C. & J. H. Sawyer ..... 47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co. ..... 367 Liberty street.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. Pettingill ..... New York.
C. Mather ..... Philadelphia.

Boots and Shoes.

H. Childs & Co. ..... 132 Wood st.
Slater & South ..... 54 Market st.

Merchant Tailors.

H. Oppenheimer ..... 83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee ..... 10 st. Clair street.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co. ..... 149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock ..... 39 Wood street.

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co. ..... 91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons ..... 7 Fifth street.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham ..... 124 First st.
John Moorhead ..... 74 Water st.

News Depots.

J. W. Pittock ..... 78 Fifth st.

Jewelers.

John M. Roberts ..... 16 Fifth st

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Morton ..... Allegheny

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRolette ..... 81 Grant street.

Stationery.

W. S. Haven ..... Corner Third and Wood sts.

Nursery.

John Murdock, jr. ..... Oakland.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht ..... 126 Smithfield st.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro. ..... Corner Fifth and Wood.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald ..... Anderson street, Allegheny.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Reichenback & Sons. ..... Ohio street, Allegheny.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co. ..... 118 Water st.

Straw Goods.

R. H. Palmer ..... 84 Wood st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price ..... Wood st.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Irvin ..... Lawrenceville.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co. ..... cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Cornwell & Kerr ..... 5 St. Clair street.

Dealer in Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes ..... 107 Market street.

Ambrotypes.

J. W. Purviance ..... cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son ..... 133 First street.

Livery Stables.

James Dain & Son ..... 410 Penn street.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly ..... cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co. ..... 96 and 98 Third street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' SHOES,
GENTLEMENS' SHOES,
CHILDREN'S SHOES
OF EVERY STYLE, AT

SLATER & SOUTH'S,

my25 No. 54 Market street.

H. CHILDS & CO.,

WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,

133 WOOD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

would invite the attention of Merchants visiting the market to our large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable

For Spring and Summer Sales.

Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for Cash, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short-time buyers.

We also have a large line of PRIME CUSTOM WORK, adapted particularly to the City Trade, to which we would ask the examination of retailers.

mh23:4m H. CHILDS & CO.

S. S. BRYAN,

Notary Public,

No. 59 FOURTH STREET,

OFFICE HOURS from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. my11

JNO. H. HAMPTON ..... W. C. MORELAND.

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

my5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

HORNET RASPBERRY.

This is the largest RASPBERRY grown, and is of great excellence. We have a large supply of plants. Also, of Pilate, Imperial, Souchet, Franconia, Brinckles, Orange, &c.

J. KNOX,

ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.

The universally approved ROXBARELL, and other favorite brands of

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Second street, corner of Juniata street, Pittsburgh. Orders promptly attended to.

ja25:6m HOWARD WORRELL.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight per Cent Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 2d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenue of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the Tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued till March 26, but the amount of bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 21st, was

$51,561,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all

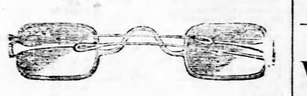
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks), will furnish further information on application, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

my26:2w.

OPTICIANS.



TEMPORARY REMOVAL

DURING ALTERATIONS,

of

GEORGE E. SHAW,

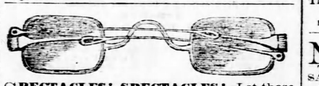
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

To Davis' Auction Room,

Two Doors Below Old Stand,

58 FIFTH STREET.

ap26



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those to SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the market can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Machinery, Sugar, Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

feb:1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH ..... DAVID E. PARK ..... JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

UPHOLSTERY.

E. EDMUNDSON ..... W. R. BATEMAN.

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

ADMINISTRATION.—All persons indebted to the estate of WM. J. DALZELL, late of the Fifth Ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, are hereby notified that administration has been granted to the undersigned, as executors of the last will of decedent; and all persons having claims against the estate will present the same for settlement forthwith.

J. C. McPHERSON,
JOHN McPHERSON,
Executors.

To be found at No. 23 DIAMOND ALLEY, City.

my11:6w-it-a-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the COOPER FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, payable June 1, 1864, at the office of Jas. M. Cooper, 69 Bank Block, Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa. By order of the Board of Directors,

my28:st J. MARLIN COOPER, Secretary and Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

FOURTH ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

HANDSOME NEW CALICOES,
HANDSOME NEW GINGHAMS,
HANDSOME NEW CHINTZES,
WHITE BRILLIANTS,
WHITE PEQUA,
BUFF PEQUA,
PINK, BLUE AND BUFF BRILLIANTS,
PINK, BLUE AND BUFF CHINTZES,
NANSOOK, MULL AND JACONET MUSLINS,
STRIPED DIMITIES.

☞ A lare assortment of NEW GOODS, just received at

N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets

my25

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

SILK AND CLOTH,

In Every Variety, at Every Price.

The Newest and Most Fashionable.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NOW OPENING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at

ALEXANDER BATES',

21 Fifth street.

my25

SILKS,

SILKS, SHAWLS,
SACQUES, CIRCULARS,
BASQUES, JACKETS,
DRESS GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS,
PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS

&c., &c., &c., &c.

NEW AND CHEAP,

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

59 MARKET STREET.

my25

77 and 79 Market street.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR THIRD STOCK

NEW GOODS,

They have been purchased from the Importers and Manufacturers direct, especially for this market, and are offered at a slight advance on cost.

Our assortment of STRAW BONNETS and HATS, STRAW TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS is particularly fine, having all the latest styles.

Of MILLINARY GOODS we have a complete line.

In SILKS, we have all the fashionable shades.

RIBBONS, unusually large and attractive, all widths, Plaids, Tartans, Pinks, Buffs, &c.

Of FLOWERS, a beautiful lot, all the Novelties.

With a full line of

EMBROIDERIES.
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS.
LACES, SKIRTS, CORSETS,
LACE GOODS and NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine, as we are confident our stock is not surpassed by any house in the West.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

my11 77 and 79 Market street.

J. A. WILSON ..... J. W. CARR ..... D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

se25 PITTSBURGH.

NOW OPENED.

The latest styles of Silk and Cloth MANTILLAS SACQUES, TALMAS, CIRCULARS, &c.,

Also, CLOAKING CLOTHS of all shades.

SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS, selling cheap for cash. Call and see, at

H. J. LYNCH,

96 Market street, between Fifth street and Diamond

ap21

CHEAPEST STOCK

OF

SUMMER GOODS,

Including

DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
BLACK SILKS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
FRENCH CHINTZES,

In the City.

at

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92 Market street.

my29

STRAW GOODS,

BONNETS,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

BONNET RIBBONS,

PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS,

FOR BONNETS AND HATS,

FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,

FOR SALE BY

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

mh28

BOUNTIES.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ROBERT ARTHURS ..... JOHN W. RIDDELL

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

SOLICITORS FOR

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,

ARREARS OF PAY,

AND ALL

Military Claims,

OFFICE ..... No. 133 FOURTH street,

mh8:3m-e-o-d *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe14:lawdim CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY, } May 16, 1864. }

☞ BOOKS WILL BE OPENED FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the CAPITAL STOCK of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, at the following places, viz: On TUESDAY, May 24, at Tidball's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike.

On THURSDAY, May 26, at Pierce's Hotel, on the Steubenville turnpike.

On TUESDAY, May 31, at Garrett's Hotel, on the Washington turnpike.

Parties desiring to make a sure and profitable investment should make it convenient to attend at the places mentioned on the days named.

Books of Subscription are open daily at the office of WM. K. NIMICK, Treasurer, No. 95 Water street.

my16:10 THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof, to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh18:td

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:te

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wte

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:te

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja25:te

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-te

IRON.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WAREHOUSE:

No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,

fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG ..... C. B. HERRON ..... J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,

ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD ..... GEORGE BLACK.

LLOYD & BLACK,

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.

ALSO,

SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.

WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 87 Market sts

my26:m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JONES & LAUGHLIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.

Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se23

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

AREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Roofing, Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand Pumps & Machinists and Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh32

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,

POWERS & CO.,

attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct7:tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.

Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.

W. P. PORTER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitmen, Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.

my2:1y near

The Daily Commercial.

Finance and Trade.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 89 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS.	Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
	50	Exchange			60½	May 5
	50	Citizens			61½	" 5
	50	Pittsburgh			68	" 4
	50	Allegheny			60	" 5
	50	Mechanics			63½	" 5
	50	Iron City			64½	" 5
	50	M & M			58½	" 4
	60	First National	110			$3.75
	60	Second National	110			
	60	Third National	110			
	60	First National Ally		110		
	50	Manchester Saving		82½	"	4
		INSURANCE.				
	50	Citizens		61		May$2.50
	42	Western		54		
	32	Monongahela	84	32		" $4.00
	50	Eureka	50	48		
	20	Pittsburgh	34	34		
	25	Allegheny	27½	28½		
	25	People's	28	45		
	50	Penna				
		BRIDGE.				
	25	Monongahela		27½		
	50	St. Clair Street	40	45		
	50	Hand Street			50	
	50	Mechanic Street				
	25	Birmingham		31½		
		RAILROAD.				
	50	Allegheny Valley			15½	
	50	Connellsville	11	13	12½	
	50	do (interest)		17		
	50	Steubenville	16	15	14½	
	50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
	24	Birmingham			60	
	50	Citizens			95	
		GAS.				
	50	Pittsburgh			88	
	25	Allegheny	33		33	
	25	Birmingham			31½	
		OIL COMPANIES.				
	25	Lucesco		27		
		Ardesco				
100		North American	9	11		
		BONDS.				
		Allegheny County 6's			90½	
		do Sch'ship 5's			81	
		Pittsburgh 6's			78¾	
		do 6's			97	
		Allegheny City 6's		100		
		do 4's			66½	
		Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's			105	
		do 2d mortg	98			
		Connellsville 6's			87	
		Steub. R. R. 6's		75		

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 25.

The supply of money at our banks, as well as at the several discount houses, keeps ahead of the demand very considerably, and rates rule in favor of the borrower. In the absence of any speculative demand for money, the new government loan comes in for a very large share of idle funds. It is the proper direction for them, and we are glad to know that the subscription to this loan everywhere is vastly on the increase.

Exchange is abundant at old rates, and currency—especially the bills of the country banks of this State—are accumulating very fast at our banking houses. In ordinary times this would cause a heavy advance in discount rates, but now when the condition of monetary affairs is rather anomalous, it does not effect much change.

—At a meeting of the Coal Exchange of this city, held on Tuesday, May 24th, 1864, the following action was taken upon the recent act of the Legislature repealing the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.

WHEREAS, This body learns with feelings of deepest regret that the bills taking away the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and giving it to another company, have passed both Houses of the Legislature and only await the signature of his Excellency, the Governor, to become a law; and whereas, we are informed by the present Directory of said Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad in whose honor and integrity we take this occasion to express our unbounded confidence, that this legislation is now the only impediment to the immediate construction of said road, they having obtained most favorable bills for the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we most earnestly request his Excellency, the Governor, to veto said bills, because—

Firstly, We believe them to be utterly unconstitutional, as destroying vested rights, as impairing confidence in the protection which the law should extend to our property.

Secondly. As unjustly discriminating against this road, when so many others have been suffering under the same difficulties, and which have produced similar delays.

Thirdly. Because the selection of this road for destruction shows the animus of a rival, and the manner in which this attack has been conducted, manifests a power and a vindictive determination forever to close to Pittsburgh the possibility of any other Eastern outlet. For all these reasons, because it is *right*, because it is expedient, because it rebukes wrong, and because it is of the most vital importance to every interest of our city, we most earnestly solicit the exercise of that power which will avoid the necessity of an appeal to the Courts, and thus prevent the law's delays.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the President, and the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy to his Excellency, the Governor of this Commonwealth, and furnish same for publication in the papers of this city.

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday says: "Many of the leading bankers tell us to-day that financial matters never worked so smoothly in this city as at this present moment, and they are highly gratified with the changes that have taken place in the currency basis. Seemingly there is more stringency in the money market, but we are informed that no legitimate money borrower, who uses his money in regular channels of trade, fails to get what he wants. The speculators, the gamblers, those who go in to "make or break," with a fearful indifference as to which result they reach, get no consideration or attention whatever.

—It is proper to state, observes the *Times*, that the New York Stock Exchange Board is wholly free from complicity with the fraud and forgery of last week of the so-called President's proclamation, which is our belief is due to inquiry into the particulars of the affair. Even the firm who had previous intercourse with the forger, and who informed upon him, are not members of the Board. It is also proper to add that several applications for membership at the Stock Exchange Board have been rejected within a few days past, on the mere supposition of disloyality to the Government. In instance of the kind occurred to-day, where the general good character of the applicant was vouched for by one of the oldest members of the Board.

—As the time draws near when the 7-30 per cent. Treasury notes are to be converted into the long stock of 1881 or paid off in currency, the question of *stolen* notes becomes one of interest to brokers and others dealing in or holding them for conversion. The numbers and denominations of such notes, and where *caveats* have been entered in the last year or two at the department, it strikes us, ought at once to be advertised by the Secretary, in order that the frauds be frustrated before the notes are sent to Washington, where, we understand, the practice is to detain them until the question of ownership is determined. Otherwise, the chance of recamation by brokers and others who have taken the precaution of registering the names of the previous holder from whom they purchased, is rendered very remote. With the notes in hand, however, the remedy is immediate on advice of the caveat.

Hon. S. P. Johnson, presiding Judge at Erie, Pa., has just rendered an important decision in reference to legal tender notes:

The plaintiff had deposited six hundred and twenty dollars of gold with defendants and taken a certificate of deposit, payable in gold, dated May 1, 1862, and claimed the market value in gold at the same time suit was brought. By arrangement of the parties, the premium on gold was fixed at fifty per centum. The defendants claimed the right to pay the certificate in legal tender Treasury notes, under act of Congress of 25th of February, 1862, and tendered plaintiff notes for the par value of the certificate of deposit not payable in money, but expressly payable by a return of the deposit in kind, is not a debt within the act of Congress aforesaid, and therefore the plaintiff was entitled to receive the marked value in gold. The Court also held that the certificate of deposit containing the express promise to pay gold was a waiver of the right to pay in Treasury notes in legal tender notes; and although debts are payable in legal tender notes, the right or privilege to pay with such notes may be waived as well as the right to exemption, to trial by execution, trial by jury, and many other statutory and constitutional rights which have long been held liable to be waived by the acts or arguments of parties interested.

The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

Capital	Last Week.	This Week.	
	$12,968,860	$12,981,450	Inc.$12,590
Loans	30,033,467	29,939,433	Dec. 360,050
Specie	3,967,501	3,967,263	Dec. 238
Legal Tender	14,674,888	14,176,134	Dec. 417,988
Due from Banks	2,540,954	2,586,080	Inc. 45,126
Due to Banks	6,957,534	6,636,676	Dec. 320,858
Deposits	25,580,202	27,466,311	Dec 1,073,921
Circulation	2,191,502	2,183,327	Dec. 8,175

The averages of the past week show a strongly downward tendency of all the leading items. The loans have been paid off largely, and, as a natural consequence, deposits are somewhat correspondingly lower, having decreased over a million of dollars. The specie and legal tender notes, together, are nearly a half million dollars less.

—The Weekly Averages of the Old Banks of the city of New York on Saturday, May 21st, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 14th:

Increase in Loans.....$3,178,810
Decrease in Specie.....543,561
Decrease in Circulation.....1,311,588
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits.....1,311,588

—The Bank return shows an expansion of Loans and Discounts, without a corresponding gain in the line of Deposits. The statement attracts no particular attention, as the general market for money is easy, and the Banks after the 1st of June will be amply supplied with Legal Tender to further enhance their Loans, if the right material should offer at rates above the 5-3 cent. which these Legal-Tenders carry.

—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Detroit has discovered that various checks for over $6,000 have been drawn upon it by some swindlers, who appear to have operated in all parts of the State of Michigan, but have no funds in the bank.

Coal Receipts at Louisville.

Two tow-boats, with heavy tows, came in from Pittsburgh yesterday with coal for this market, and three pairs of floating boxes—broadhorns—also arrived, the latter with some ninety thousand bushels of coal. The flatboats made remarkable good time, leaving Pittsburgh on Monday evening, only four days and nineteen hours out. They will probably go over the falls to the lower market.

The Geneva came up over the falls Saturday with two barges in tow, heavily laden with iron ore for Pittsburgh.

Sale of New Wool in Michigan.

WOOL AND THE WOOL MARKET.—The first wool—this year's clip—of the season, was brought into our city and sold to W. Binsdill 3 cents per pound, yesterday. Mr. Bi. informs us that the price for wool, this season, probably range between 50 and 70 cents per lb.—*Grand Rapids Dagte.*

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sales at hhds and 10 boxes, as follows:
Kentucky leaf and lugs, viz: 2 at $5, 1 at $6, 1 at 9, 1 at 11 25, 1 at 18. Ten hhds from $8 to $16. Receipts moderate.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Tuesday, May 26, 1864. }

Business yesterday was dull. The sales made were few and far between; purchasers are looking for lower figures, but holders, however, are not disposed to give way, hence we have to report a dull market. The weather was changeable, but, on the whole, pleasant. Our rivers are falling steadily, with about six feet water in the channel. The boats at the landing have a good time waiting, as freights are very scarce and tonnage plenty. The new steamer Roanoke is announced for Louisville to-day. She is a fine steamer. The Thistle will cut loose to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. The Armenia left last evening for St. Louis with a moderate trip. She has engagements below. The "America" will be the first boat for Nashville. The "Bertha" came in from Nashville with a good trip. The Leonidas is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. She will have despatch. The J. R. Gilmore will leave to-day for St. Louis. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The Ontario is not yet announced for a return trip. The Kate Robinson has her sign up for Cincinnati and Louisville. Among the sales that came under our notice were the following:

FLOUR—The market yesterday presented no particular change. The demand was purely local, being confined to small parcels from store to meet the wants of the home trade. The stock in first hands is not large, and holders are not disposed to part with their stocks unless the full rates are obtained. Among the sales were 140 bbls extra fine at $8@8 25; 96 bbls do at $7 75@8; 66 bbls do at $8. Extra: sales 112 bbls at $7 ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Generally speaking the market was firm, with a good demand for most descriptions. The stock in hand is not large, with only limited receipts to operate upon. Wheat: the market was dull. Sales of 1,000 bus spring at $2 40. Corn held at $1 48@1 50; White was unchanged. Barley and Rye were neglected. Oats firm, with sales of 850 bush, from first hands, at 90@91c. Corn was inquired for, and the market is tending all full rates; sales 630 bushels at $1 40@1 45 for ear and shelled. The stock in hand is not large.

BACON was in good request; former prices have been well maintained. The stock on hand is not large; among the sales were as follows: Hams—Sales 1200 lbs S C hams canvassed, 20½@21c; 4000 lbs plain Hams, 17@17½c; 1000 lbs plain S C Hams, 18½@19c; Shoulders—6000 lbs, 12¾@13c Sides—Sales 3300 lbs, 13¾@14c for ribbed.

LARD—The market was inactive, with a limited demand at 14½@14¾c.

MESS PORK—The demand was small. Holders do not seem disposed to give the figures demanded; sales 12 bbls, at $28.

CHEESE was steady in demand; sales 80 boxes Western Reserve, 14@15c.

BUTTER—The market was steady; the demand was in advance of the supply; we note sales 1200 lbs roll at 19c; 900 do packing at 16c.

EGGS—The receipts were not large; we note regular sales at 21@22c.

POTATOES—The supply at present was fully up to the demand. Prices have a downward tendency. We note sales of 150 bush at $1 10@1 15.

DRIED FRUIT—The supply on hand is not large. Holders are firm in their views. Apples—Sales of 70 bushels prime at 11c@12c ₰ lb. Peaches—Sales of 50 bushdo do at 18@19c ₰ lb.

DRIED BEEF—Was in good request. Sales of 1,000 lbs at 17@17½c.

GROCERIES—The market was firm with a fair local demand. The market contains a fair supply. Dealers, however, take hold sparingly, at the present high prices. We have no change to note.

SEEDS—The demand is improving, especially for Flax, which is quoted at $2 75@3 00 ₰ bush. There is nothing doing in other descriptions.

WHISKY—Market unsettled. Sales of 25 bbls, City Rectified, at $1 25@1 30.

Pittsburgh Powder Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 25.

The market was firm, with a good demand. We note sales of Blasting and Mining at $7 ₰ keg; Rifle, $9 50. Sales of Canister ₰ lb, 65c; Rifle lb, 55c.

New York Cattle Market.

BULL'S HEAD, Monday, May 23.—The Beef Cattle Market opened this morning with a short supply of cattle—that is, good cattle on hand, and the dealers in various drove determined upon an advance of price, and some lots of rather extra quality were priced at rates that butchers estimated at 18@20c ₰ lb net, but few sales were effected at prices that will probably show a cost of nearly 19c. ₰ lb less the value of the offal, and a good many lots sold at full 18 cents, and but a few at 20 cents. Cheese lots were sold below 17 cents. During all the morning the asking price were higher than last week, but the trade did not continue very brisk, and finally we report that the price does not vary much from last Monday. Considering that the supply is so much short of last Monday, the market is not as good for drovers, nor is it as good as they calculated upon, as parties held out part of their stock at Albany for the purpose of creating a scarcity that would produce an advance. In this they are disappointed.

The quality of cattle continues good. There are about 700 head of distillery-fed stock, and we hear of one lot of 300 upon which the following sums have been made by speculators, to say nothing of the distiller's profit: B. who bought them of the feeder, sold them to S. at a profit of $7000. S sold them to S 2d at a profit of $8000, and S 2d sold them at a profit of $10,000, retailed them to-day probably at $10000 profit. All this, between producer and consumer. Are the consumers willing to continue this state of things? Do they expect to believe that prices should advance? We think not. We think it time to stop advancing our quotations. We assure all parties concerned that the present temper of the people is such as to put effectual stopper upon any upward tendency above present rates. The price of Sheep has been remarkably high during the week, having declined to-day cent a pound, and trade is dull. Sheared Sheep sell at 9@11c per pound, and unsheared 12@14c. Lambs 16c per pound, or $6@6 50 a head. Veal cattle is more plentifully supplied, and prices have advanced ½c ₰ lb; corn hogs selling at 8½@8¾c ₰ lb. Nothing left in the yards.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are very small this week, only reaching 460 head; the market in consequence, is very firm, and prices has advanced. First quality Western and Pennsylvania Steers are selling at from 18@19c, and common to fair at from 14@17c ₰ lb, as to quality. The market closed very firm, and all sold within the above range of prices.

Cows are unchanged; 150 head sold at from $25 up to $65 per head as to quality.

SHEEP are very scarce and prices are better; 1,100 head sold at 11@12c for wool sheep.

HOGS—About 1,800 head sold at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards at from $10 up to $13 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

The cattle on sale to day are from the following States.

300 head from Pennsylvania.
100 head from Illinois.
66 head from Ohio.

The following are the particulars of sales:

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips's Avenue Drove Yard reach about 150 head this week. The demand is good, at about former rates. Springers are selling at from $25@40, and Cow and Calf at from $30 up to $65 per head, as to quality.

Calves—About 33 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from 7 to 8½c ₰ lb, as to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips's Avenue Drove Yard are smaller this week than they have been for several years past, reaching about 1,100 head; the market, in consequence, is very firm, and prices have advanced. Clipped Sheep are selling at from 8 to 9c, and wool do from 11 to 12c ₰ lb gross, according to quality. Lambs are selling at from $4 to $7 ₰ head, as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 1,800 head this week. The market is without any material change; sales are making at $10@13 the 100 lbs, net, as to quality.

1,060 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at $10 to $12 the 100 lbs, net.

337 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $11 up to $13 the 100 lbs, net, as to quality.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

Lumber—The receipts on the recent freshet have not been quite as much anticipated. There is still a large amount at the river, the crowded condition of the wharf interfering greatly with the hauling of it. Prices have not changed materially. We quote:

AT RIVER.

Pine, by the raft, per M	$32 00	@33 00
Hemlock " "	20 00	@22 00
Shingles per M		6 00

AT YARDS.

Clear	per M feet	$65 00
1st Common		55 00
2d "		45 00
3d "		40 00
Hemlock		30 00
Pine Joists and Timber		45 00
Pine Fencing Boards		40 00
Hemlock		30 00
1st Common Flooring		70 00
2d "		60 00
1st Com. Weather Boarding		30 00
2d "		25 00
Locust Posts	per 100	40 00
Shingles—No 1, 18 inches	per M	7 50
Do No 2, "		6 50
Lath		2 00

Lumber at Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 23, 1863.

Pine, 1st clear, ₰ 1000 feet	$39 00
2d clear, ₰ 1000 feet	34 00
Box	29 00
Stock Boards	21 00
Common boards	18 50
Culled Boards	13 50
Fencing	19 00
Dressed flooring, second rate	35 00
Common Dressed Flooring	30 00
Second Clear Siding	17 50
Sawed shingles, A. No. 1, 18 inches	$4 90@5 00
Sawed shingles, A, No. 1, 16 inches	4 25
Sawed Shingles, No. 2	3 00
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	5 00
Shaved Shingles, No. 2	2 25
Lath	4 00

Arrival of Lumber at Louisville.

Among the benefits of the late freshet in the late freshet in the Alleghenies is the receipt of pine lumber and shingles, which are very scarce and very dear in this latitude. Yesterday an immense raft of lumber, with three small houses "atop," and a million of shingles, descended the falls, bound for a more southern market.

Stock light, but increasing. Retail prices—Common $35; Third rate $50; Second rate $70; Clerr $80; No. 1 Pine Shingles $6 per M; poplar do. $4; hemlock boards $35; do. joists, &c., $30.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

Iron—We have no change to report in the market for Pig Iron. The demand is fair, sufficient to take all that is off-ring, and the market remains firm at $65 per ton for hot blast, and $70@75 for cold blast. Bar Toughnogney, and common, and 8c for charcoal, and sheet at 9c. Horse Shoes are steady at 10¼@10¾c for Shaenberger's extra.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

COAL—A fair amount has been received on the recent rise, but it has had no effect on prices, which remain at 20c for Youghiogheny, and 2a3c less for other descriptions afloat. The retail rates are 25a28c, delivered to consumers.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, }
Thursday May 26, 1864. }

Business in the oil way was brisk, with a large speculative demand. The market contained plenty of buyers for both Crude and Refined. The stock of Crude on hand is small; the heavy sales made during the past few days have reduced the stocks very materially. The rates for Crude at the close of the market was firm at from one-half to three-fourths above those of the previous day. Dealers who have arrived from Oil City state that most of the oil at that place has been disposed of to outside dealers. The Allegheny river is falling fast, and navigation to that point by steamers will soon be at an end. From present appearances the supply of Crude is going to be short, and refiners are laying in liberal supplies. Among the sales that came under our notice was the following:

Refined—Holders were firm, and a large lot could not be purchased unless at an advance. In fact it would be difficult to get one of our large dealers to fix the rates on say 5,000 barrels, and the only business transacted was in Bonded, viz: 300 bbls, Petrolite brand, at 52c, present delivery; 500 bbls, June delivery, and at the option of purchaser, 52½c; 1,200 bbls, a favorite brand, July delivery, 55c; 500 bbls, immediate delivery, 52c. Some dealers were holding out for 52½@53c.

Free Oil—We could learn of no transactions.

Crude—The market was very firm, with an increasing demand. The market contains more buyers than sellers. The stock on hand is not large, and the receipts were comparatively small. Among the sales were the following lots, packages included: 150 bbls, 29½c; 275 bbls, 29c; 1 0 do, 29½c; 150 do, 29½c. Towards the close 300 were freely offered for good round lots. The sale of Crude in bulk, or packages to be returned, were 1,000 bbls, 25c; 416 do, 25c; 50 do, called No 2, 24½c; 900 bbls, 24½c; 150 do, 25c; 1,200 bbls in bulk, 25c.

Naphtha—Was in a great measure neglected. Sales 110 bbls 25@26c.

Residuum—The demand was increasing. Sales 75 bbls at 3 87@4 00.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

R Ashworth, 152 bbls; J T Stockdale, 125; Rea & Benny, 148; owners, 300; Gibbons, 50. Total, 775 bbls.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Company, 204 bbls refined; for New York.

Brewer, Burk & Co., 219 bbls crude; for Philadelphia.

Fowler, Costar & Co., 112 bbls crude; for Philadelphia.

Dilworth & Ewing, 327 bbls refined; for Philadelphia.

North American Oil Company, 111 bbls refined; for Philadelphia.

William Macklon, 150 bbls refined; for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Company, 141 bbls tar; for New York.

Standard Oil Company, 50 bbls tar; for Boston.

Brewer, Burk & Co., 235 bbls refined; for Philadelphia.

W. P. Logan, 199 bbls crude; for Philadelphia.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Flaccus, Fell & Co, 26 skds S scraps; Rea & Keil, 211 skds corn; J W Foley, 71 skds feed, 1 pkg; McBane & Anger, 34 skds Oats, 3 Bdls Lagett, 256 skds wheels; Hadlman, Rahm & Co, 13 kegs scraps, 1 bx; McKeown & Linehart, 175 bbls flour; W Maloney; 1st scrap iron, 1 bbl old copper; D Wallace, 28 bbls flour; Balm & Co, 1 pkg; Bingham & Co, 1 ear corn; L H Voigt & Co, 44 sacks corn; Rea & Keel, 60 barrels flour; Schultz, Son & Co, 17 bxs cheese; F Barnel, 13 sacks potatoes; P McKelvy, 60 sacks oats; W Bradshaw, 2 boxes paterns; Lucesco Oil Co, 10 bbls bungs.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

Martin, O & B, 1 car iron; R H King, 4 bdls eggs; W P Peck, 1 car salt; Forsythe Bros & Co, 75 bbls whiskey; Rea & Keil, 109 bbls nails; J W Fairly, 100 sks oats; W H Kirkpatrick, 20 sks oats, 5 bbls flour; J Whittinger, 15 bxs canned fruit.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Nashville.

PER STEAMER BERTHA.—A Holstein, 62 bbls hides; Snowden & Mason, 1 hhd tobacco; Clark & Co, 12 hhds tobacco; F Grockendorf, 94 bxs extract of coffee; A Noradey, 4 pkgs; A D Miller, 63 oil barrels; R T Kennedy & Bro, 1,596 sks wheat; J C Kirkpatrick, 1 bx; Mountain, 2 Humphrey, 10 manufacturing tobacco presses; A Miller, 75 tons scrap iron.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA.—J Pennock, 1 waggon; G Wilson, 3 Bdls wire; Rea & Keil, 109 kegs nails; 1 bbl old brass; R E Breed, 7 casks earthenware; Warden & Brooks, 48 empty oil bbls; John Dunlap, 1 bx; Jas Collins, 4 pgs; Slade, 50 oil bbls; Graham & Thomas, 1 bdl bbls flour; Clark & Co, 1 hhd tobacco, 40 hf bbls tea; W Edmons & Co, 30 bbls, 40 hf bbls ale; Godfrey & Clark, 180 bdls paper, C P Markle & Co, 1 bale rags, 1 do paper; Park, McCurdy & Co, 2 bbls, 1 bx old copper; G & W Fairly, 31 bales hay; Forsyth & Bros, 300 empty oil bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGAPRH.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 25, 1864.

Money easy. Sterling in good request. Gold lower, opening at 145¾, declining to 144¾, advancing to 145¾, and closing easy at 144¾. Government stocks quiet and steady.

N Y Cen	134	5-20's, coupons	108
Reading	144¾	1-Year Cer	98¼
C & N W	64	Mo 6 s	71½
C B & Q	97	O & M Cer	95
G & C	136	M C	145
C & T	174		

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 25.

COTTON 2c better; Middling Uplands, 97@98c.

FLOUR—State and Western firm; fair demand; sales 9,000 bbls at $7 25@7 35; extra State $7 60@7 75; extra round hoop Ohio, $7 80@8 50; trade brands, market closing firm; included in sales are 2000 bbls extra State for first half June, seller's option, $7 54.

WHISKY active; $1 25@1 26 for State; $1 27@1 28 for Western; chiefly inside quotations.

WHEAT quite firm; moderate supply and fair demand; sales 21,000 bu at $2 00@2 01 for Mil Club; $1 67@1 73 for winter red Western. Large portion of sales were to arrive; included in sales are 2400 bushels Mil Club, deliverable from 20th of June to 5th of July, at $1 63.

CORN—Scarce and quiet, at $1 40@1 41 for new, and $1 50 for old.

OATS—Heavy and drooping, at 86@86½ ₰ for Western.

WOOL—Quiet.

PETROLEUM—Firm. Crude, 40c; 2,600 gallons sold at 74, in tins.

PORK—Higher, but less active; mess, $28@28 25; old do, $27 25; new do, $30 25; new prime, $30 25@30 50; prime mess, $28 25.

LARD—Steady and more active, at 13¾@14¾c, the latter an extreme; also 3,000 bbls for June at 14½c.

BUTTER—Steady.

CHEESE—Unchanged, at 12@17½c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 23.

FLOUR—Firm.

WHEAT—Steady at $1 26@1 26½ for No 1; $1 21 for No 2.

CORN—Active and advanced 2@2½c. Sales at $1 03½ for No 1 and $1 07½ for No 2.

OATS—Firm and advanced 1c. Sales at 66@67c.

HIGHWINES—Dull at $1 20.

FREIGHTS—Firm.

RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls flour; 57,000 bush wheat; 166,000 corn; 70,000 bush oats.

SHIPMENTS—2,100 bbls flour; 19,000 bush wheat; 38,000 do corn; 3,300 oats.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 25.

FLOUR and WHEAT firm without change.

CORN is dull, and offered freely at $1 18 for shelled.

OATS dull at 81c.

WHISKY dull at $1 25. Demand light.

MESS PORK active and buoyant; $29 50 was refused for city at the close, holders asking $30.

LARD advanced to 13¾c, and in good demand.

BULK MEATS—10,000 lbs Shoulders sold at 11¾c.

BACON unchanged and quiet.

GROCERIES firm, and prices unchanged.

Silver, 70@61; Gold, 82@88; Exchange, dull at par.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged, with but little doing.

WHEAT firm. Choice, $1 75@1 80; strictly prime, $1 70@1 75.

CORN active at a decline. Prime white sold at $1 25.

OATS steady and unchanged.

WHISKY steady.

COTTON stiff and advancing; sales of 23 bales middlings. We heard $1 asked for middlings this morning, and 90c offered. Stocks light. Receipts, 29 bales.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market for Leaf Tobacco continues very steady and firm, with heavy supplies and large sales. The sales of the present week sum up 1,928 hhds, against 1,569 during the previous week, and 1,970 hhds the first week of the month. Prices this week for choice heavy manufacturing leaf has ranged as high as $9@$10, and one hhd at $10@. The latter unusual high rate was for a hhd of light weight, a sriected lot, in fact, of only 600 lbs of very fine tobacco. Sales to-day at the warehouses of 342 hhds, including 5 hhds or trash at $3 50 to $3 85, and 71 hhds at $4 10 to $6 75; 57 hhds at $7 00 to $9 75, and residue at prices ranging from $10 to $29, excepting one hhd, which brought $119 00 ₰ hundred.

Shipments of Coal.

The shipments of coal from this port for the week ending May 21, 1864, have been as follows:

Buffalo	1540
Toledo	227
Detroit	280
Chicago	450
Blookville	300
Marquette	75
Copper Harbor	408
Total	3167

—*Cleveland Herald.*

Receipts of Iron Ore.

The receipts of Iron Ore for the week ending May 21st, 1864, are as follows:

	Tons.
From Kingston	150
do Marquette	472
Total	652

—*Cleveland Herald.*

Cincinnati Coal Market.

Coal—The receipts on the late rise have been but moderate, and the market remains firm at 22c per bushel for the boat grades at the river by the barge load, and 27@28c delivered to customers. The lower grades sell 2@3c per bushel below our quotations. The demand from manufacturers and from private families continues active.

Cincinnati Oil Market.

OIL.—Linseed remains quiet, the demand being limited, holders, however, are not pressing their stocks on the market, knowing that it would be useless in the present condition of the trade, without submitting to a material decline. Small sales are being made at $ 50@1 51.

LARD is steady at $1 10@1 12 for No. 1, and extra.

PETROLEUM meets with but a moderate inquiry, and the market rules dull at 64@65c for refined, packages included.

Chicago Oil Market.

Market more active, with a large speculative demand. Prices rule considerably firmer, and have a strong upward tendeney. Receipts are still light. We quote:

White Oil, 119 to 120	65@67c
Straw Oil	63@65c
Benzole	35@40c

Sales to-day: 250 bbls of best White Oil sold by McCormick & Callender at 65 cents per gallon.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

A firm market at $65 for Ohio hot blast and $73@75 for cold blast per ton. The receipts have been light and not more than enough to supply the demand. The charcoal is higher. We now quote common at 7c and charcoal at 8¼c; Sheet 9 to 11½c, according to quality.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
Hansa	May 21	New York	Southampton
Louisiana	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
North American	May 24	Quebec	Liverpool.
Africa	May 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Britannia	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
Hecla	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
City of London	May 28	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 27	New York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 1	New York	Liverpool.
America	June 4	New York	Southampton
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Etutonia	June 11	New York	Southampton
Australasian	June 15	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 18	New York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 26	New York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New York	Southampton
Borussia	July 9	New York	Southampton
America	July 16	New York	Southampton
Germania	July 23	New York	Southampton
New York	July 30	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Aug 13	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug 27	New York	Southampton
America	Sept 10	New York	Southampton
New York	Sept 24	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct 9	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct 22	New York	Southampton
America	Nov 5	New York	Southampton
New York	Nov 19	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Dec 3	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Dec 17	New York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Westminster	May 10	Liverpool	New York
America	May 11	Southampton	New York
Glasgow	May 11	Liverpool	New York
City of Limerick	May 13	Liverpool	New York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Kedar	May 17	Liverpool	New York
Etutonia	May 21	Southampton	New York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool	New York
Virginia	May 24	Liverpool	New York
Bremen	May 28	Southampton	New York
Europa	May 28	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New York
Scotia	June 4	Liverpool	New York
Hansa	June 8	Southampton	New York
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New York
America	June 22	Southampton	New York
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New York
New York	July 6	Southampton	New York
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New York

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Bortha	Vanhook	Nashville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Armenia	McCallam	St. Louis.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were six feet water in the channel, and falling. The weather during the day was pleasant.

THE fine steamer J. R. Gilmore, Capt. Jolly, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has the best accommodations, and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found. The first clerk is Mr. John Spencer, a clever gentleman, and a careful and correct business man.

THE steamer Thistle is now in charge of Capt. Joel Bates. We are proud to see our old friend promoted. He is a worthy man, and will do honor to those who have placed him in the present position. The Thistle is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville. Our old friend A. White will do the honors in the office.

THE fine new steamer "Roanoke," Capt. E. McClure, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is new and was built for the Pittsburgh and Louisville trade. She has been fitted out in a superb manner—her accommodations will be found to be No. 1—in every respect. Capt. McClure is a clever gentleman, and will make a first rate officer. He is an excellent business man, and will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE fine passenger steamer "Leonidas," Capt. M. A. Cox, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This is one of the best boats of her class afloat, her accommodations are unsurpassed, and will be offered at reasonable rates. The clerk is left undone to render her passengers the accommodations of a first class hotel. Capt. Cox is one of our best business and strict attention to business. The first clerk is Mr. J. L. Monhouse an officer who will be found both clever and attentive.

THE favorite passenger steamer America, Captain Thomas H. Golding, is announced for Clarkesville and Nashville on Tuesday next. This boat has